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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1783.) THE (NUMB. 32 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 240.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

STATE of VERMONT.

An Act directing the listers in their office and duty.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That the listers of the several towns in this State, being sworn to the faithful discharge of their office, shall by themselves, or one or more deputed by them, some time in the month of May, annually, warn all the inhabitants proper to be listed in their towns or districts, to give in to them their respective lists, by posting up a warning for that purpose in three or more of the most public places in such towns. And the said inhabitants being so warned, shall give in to the listers in writing, a true account of all their rateable polls and estate, being their property, or belonging to them on the twentieth day of June following, at or before the tenth day of July following, particularly mentioning therein, all such things as are in this act hereafter expreisly valued, signed with their names or marks, which account said listers shall accept, adding thereto, according to their best judgment, a value for all things herein after mentioned in this act to be listed, that are not particularly valued and make the whole into one general list.

And that every person or persons having any land or real estate proper to be rated in any other town than where such person dwells, shall give in to the lister of such town where such estate is, a true list thereof, in manner as above mentioned, without any warning given by the listers of said town where such estate is liable to be rated as aforesaid (other than such as is herein before mentioned) or be liable to be two-folded.

That the listers shall return the sum total of the list unto the general assembly in October annually, with a certificate from the justice or town clerk before whom the said listers were sworn, that they were sworn to the faithful discharge of their office some time before the first day of May preceding.

And every lister who shall neglect carrying or sending by one of the representatives to the General Assembly, the sum total and certificate as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this state five pounds.

That if no sum be returned from any town, or there be no such certificate, such town shall be doomed, by and at the discretion of the General Assembly.

That the listers after the tenth day of August annually, shall, and they are hereby required carefully to inspect the said list, until the twenty-fifth day of the succeeding September, and to add two fold, for all the polls and rateable estate which they shall find left out of the list, by any person or persons, the property whereof did belong to such person or persons on the twentieth of June preceding: And if any doubt shall arise thereon, said estate shall be adjudged or reputed the property of the person assessed for the same, until he can shew it to have been the property of some other person on the said twentieth of June. And also add to the said list two fold for the whole rateable estate and polls of all such persons as have given in no lists, as a penalty on such persons for their neglect, who shall pay rates for the same, according to their two-fold assessments.

And one half of all sums arising from such additions, shall, by the constables or collectors of rates, be paid to the said listers as a reward for their trouble, and the other half shall be for the use for which such rates were made.

And the said listers shall add the sum total of such additions and two folds to the sum before mentioned, and transmit the same to the assembly, with such additions on pain of paying the above mentioned penalty.

That the said listers shall annually, some time in the month of October, deliver the lists of the polls and rateable estates of the inhabitants of their towns by them made, to the clerk of the town, taking his receipt for the same, upon penalty of paying three pounds each lister so neglecting, to the treasurer of the town, to be recovered by action to be brought on this statute.

That when and so often as any person or persons are over charged in their lists, it shall be the duty of the listers to grant relief in such cases only where the estate shall appear not to have belonged to the persons on the twentieth of June preceding, or that it was not left out by him through his neglect or wilfulness, but from sufficient grounds to think it was lost, and that so soon as he was sensible of his duty therein, he did offer his estate bona fide, to be entered on the public list by said lister or listers. And in case the listers do refuse to grant such relief, upon application of the aggrieved party, a justice of the peace, with two of the Selectmen of the town, may consider the case as they shall judge just and agreeable to this act, first notifying two or more of the listers to attend and shew cause (if any they have) why such relief should not be granted.

That if any of the listers in the respective towns do neglect, within the time ordered by law, to notify as aforesaid the persons within their precincts, to bring in their lists as aforesaid, in every such case such listers are hereby required, at any time before the twentieth of September next following, to demand such list of every person so neglecting.

And if any person of whom such list is demanded as aforesaid, shall neglect to bring in a true list of his estate unto the listers so demanding the same, within five days after the demand, that then such lister shall make up a list for the person so neglecting, according to the best of his judgment, and return the same to the general assembly and all persons shall be accordingly assessed on the several rates to be made on such lists.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all male persons in the several towns in this State, from twenty one years old to sixty (ministers of the gospel, the president and tutors of colleges, annual school masters and students of colleges, until the expiration of the term for taking their second degree excepted) shall be set in the list each person at six pounds. And all estate herein after mentioned shall be set in the list as follows, viz.

Every ox of four years old and upwards, at three pounds.

Each steer, bull, heifer or cow of three years old, or upwards, at two pounds.

Each bull, steer, or heifer of two years old one pound ten shillings.

Each horse and mare of three years old and upwards, four pounds.

All horse kind of two years old and upwards each two pounds.

That all lands in this state, after being improved two years, either for pasture, ploughing or mowing, or stocked with grass or within enclosure, shall be set in the list at ten shillings per acre.

And all unimproved lands in organized towns, which shall have been allotted, and in which there shall be twenty families, or which have or shall send a representative to the general assembly, and said lot or lots of land, shall be valued by the listers as eighteen shillings the acre and upwards, shall be set in the list at two shillings the acre, and charged to the list of the owners, if known, or otherwise to the original proprietorship of the right on which such lots were la[illegible] And the lands to put into the [illegible] shall in the collection of th[illegible] be considered as the property of the person to whom it is charged in such list, and they proceeded against accordingly. And all unimproved land in the towns aforesaid, and allotted as aforesaid, valued by the listers, to be worth six shillings per acre, & upward, & not worth eighteen shillings shall in like manner be put into the list at one shilling the acre. Provided nevertheless that no county, town, society or district shall have power to levy a tax for any purpose whatever, on that part of the list which is made by the assessment of unimproved lands without a special act of the legislature for the purpose.

And that the county, town, minister and school rates may be more readily made from the general list, it shall be the duty of the listers in making up the lists, to annex on one line opposite each persons name, the sum of his list, arising from the assessment of unimproved lands, which shall have been allotted, and on the same line the sum of his list arising from the polls and other rateable estate, and then on the same line shall be added the two sums of each persons list, so that the sum total of the whole taxable property may be added into one sum, to be transmitted to the general assembly, on which shall be levied the state taxes, and a list of the polls and rateable estate (seperate from the list of the unimproved lands) shall be added up and delivered to the town clerk for the purpose of levying other taxes.

And every person having money on hand or due to them, or obligations for goods or produce over and above all debts due from them, shall put the same in the annual list at the rate of twenty pounds for every hundred pound: and in case the listers shall suspect any person or persons has not given in the full sum of money on hand, or due, or obligations as aforesaid, the listers are hereby empowered to call such person or persons before them, there to give in such lists on oath: And either of said listers are empowered to administer such oath.

That all creatures rateable by law, that are put upon any farm in this State not being in the town where the owner dwells, but under the care, occupancy and improvement of a tenant, shall be put into the list of the rateable estate of such tenant in the town where such farm lies, and shall be liable to be taken and sold for the tax.

And in all other cases, all creatures rate[illegible] shall be put into the [illegible] polls and rateable est[illegible] owner

thereof in the towns where they dwell.

That the ministers of the gospel that are or hereafter may be settled in this State, and the President of the college (during the continuance of their public service in the gospel ministry and presidency) shall have all their estate lying in the town where they live, not exceeding five hundred pounds in value, exempted. As also shall all lands in this state sequestered or improved for schools or other public, pious, or charitable uses be exempted. And such persons who are disabled by sickness, lameness or other infirmities shall be exempted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That all traders and owners of mills within this State, and lincensed attornies shall be rated in the list proportionable to their gains, according to the best judgment and discretion of the listers.

And for enabling the said listers to recover their part of the two-fold assessments out of the hands of the officers collecting the same.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any constable or collector of rates shall neglect or refuse to make payment to the listers of any such sum or sums of money, as shall become due to them from such constables or collectors, on account of such two-fold assessments, it shall be lawful for such listers to make application to the next justice of the peace, who shall be and is hereby empowered to issue process against said constable or collector for the recovery thereof, which shall be tried and determined according to law.

And to encourage the raising of sheep and manufacturing of linen in this state.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the listers to deduct from the sum of each person's list in their respective towns, the sum of two shillings for every pound of wool that shall appear to them to have been shorn from sheep in his possession the year of taking the list; and also to deduct in like manner one shilling for each yard of linen or tow cloth which any such person shall have raised and manufactured into cloth the preceding year, either for the use of their own families, or for sale.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th Nov. 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 26th October 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act declaring who shall be printers to this State.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That Messrs. Hough and Spooner, printers in Windsor, be printers for this state, and have the sole and exclusive right of printing for this state, excepting proclamations, for convenience sake, for the term of three years next ensuing the ending of this session of assembly: Provided they shall so long live and continue in this State, and perform the business of this state punctually and for a reasonable price.

Secretary's Office Brattleborough, Nov. 13, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 24th October 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec'ry.*

An Act to annex the town of Kingston to Addison county.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That the town of Kingston, in Orange county, be, and hereby is annexed to, and shall for the future be considered and esteemed as part of Addison County.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th November, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 19th October, 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act for establishing a county grammar-school, at Castleton, in the county of Rutland.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That the place for keeping a county grammar school, in and for Rutland County, shall be at the house commonly known by the name of the new school-house, near Dr. William Woolcot's in said Castleton, provided that the county of Rutland shall not be at any cost or charge in compleating or repairing said house.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th November, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 15th of October, 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act regulating the choice of a Surveyor General.

BE *it enacted and declared, by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That the surveyor general of this state shall be annually appointed by the Governor, Council and General Assembly of this state, in their October session, (and in case of a vacancy in said office, in any other session) and commissioned by his Excellency the Governor, until the rising of the general assembly at their next stated session. And that whenever a vacancy shall happen in said office, in the recess of the legislature, the same (if it shall be tho't necessary by the Governor and Council, by appointing a person to serve in that office until the rising of the then next session of the legislature.

Secretary's Office, Brattleborough 13th November, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, the 19th October 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act in addition to an act entitled an act for collecting and paying rates.

BE *it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont,* That the several collectors of state taxes, in the collection of all rates hereafter to be made on the grand list of this State, shall levy distress and sale, on the personal property of the owner of the estate taxed, if to be found within the town in which the collector lives; and if no such property of the owner can be found within the said town, and lands are to be sold for the tax, then, and in such case, not more than the one twentieth part of the land taxed, shall be exposed to sale for any one tax levied thereon, to be divided after the expiration of the time of redemption, by the select-men of the said town to the vendee, from the lot subject to the payment of the said tax, having respect to the quantity of land sold, and quality of the lot so taxed.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, November 13, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 26th of October, 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act to repeal part of an act therein mentioned.

Whereas such part of an act passed 9th March, 1787, entitled, "An Act direct directing what money shall be a legal currency in this State, and at what rate the same shall pass," as relates to copper coin, is found will be attended with great inconvenience and injustice, if permitted to be in force.

BE *it therefore enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont,* That so much of the act above mentioned, as relates to the currency of copper coin in this State, be, and is hereby repealed, and declared to be of no force or effect.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th November, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 25th October last.

Attest,

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act for the purpose of compleating the transfer of the Treasury.

Whereas the auditors have examined the accounts of the hon. Ira Allen, late Treasurer, and report that he has accounted for all the money, &c. entrusted to his care, Therefore,

BE *it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont,* That Isaac Tichenor, Gideon Olin and Gideon Brownson, Esquires, be appointed Commissioners to call on Col. Ira Allen, for the money in his hands, that was reported by the auditors in April last to be in the treasury; which Col. Allen is directed to deliver to said Commissioners, and said Commissioners are directed to receive said money and burn the same, making a receipt specifying the amount of notes and orders: And the said Colonel Ira Allen is directed to give over all the books and vouchers he holds as late Treasurer: & on said Allen's delivering over all the books, vouchers & moneies &c. in his hands, as late Treasurer, and said commissioners receipting the same, on the back of this act, the same shall be a full and complete discharge in all cases whatever, that may respect the said Ira as late Treasurer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the comissioners be directed to give over all the books, vouchers and receipts that they may receive from the late treasurer, to the present treasurer, except the treasurer's receipts, which they are directed to delived to the auditors.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th November, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, the 26th October last.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec.

ANECDOTE.

IN the reign of George the second an expedition of secrecy and importance being necessary to be undertaken, his majesty repaired on board the admiral's ship in order to deliver, personally, his private instructions. In the course of the day his Majesty was walking the quarter-deck with the Admiral, who, out of respect to his sovereign had his hat under his arm: In this situation they struck the attention of an honest tar, "Jack, says he to his comrade, who is that fellow that keeps his hat on when our admiral has dowst his," "why the call him the king," says the other; "Damn him why don't he learn better manners?" "Manners, says Jack. where should he learn manners? He never was out of sight of land in his life."

Introduction to the valuable book now in the press, at the Printing Office, in Bennington, entitled,

THE ŒCONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

BOW down your heads unto the dust, O ye inhabitants of earth! be silent, and receive with reverence, instruction from on high.

Wheresoever the sun doth shine, wheresoever the wind doth blow, wheresoever there is an ear to hear, and a mind to conceive, there let the precepts of life be made known, let the maxims of truth be honoured and obeyed.

All things proceed from God. His power is unbounded, his wisdom is from eternity, and his goodness endureth for ever.

He sitteth on his throne in the centre, and the breath of his mouth giveth life to the world.

He toucheth the stars with his finger, and they run their course rejoiceing.

On the wings of the wind he walketh abroad, and performeth his will through allthe regions of unlimited space.

Order and grace, and beauty,

spring from his hand.

The voice of wisdom speaketh in all his works; but the human understanding comprehendeth it not.

The shadow of knowledge passeth over the mind of man as a dream: he seeth as in the dark; he reasoneth and is deceived.

But the wisdom of God is as the light of heaven: he reasoneth not; his mind is the fountain of truth.

Justice and mercy wait before his throne; benevolence and love enlighteneth his countenance forever.

Who is like unto the Lord in glory? Who in power shall contend with the Almighty? Hath he any equal in wisdom? Can any in wisdom be compared unto him?

He is, O man who hath created thee; thy station on earth is fixed by his appointment: the powers of thy mind are the gifts of his goodness, the wonders of thy frame are the work of his hand.

Hear then his voice, for it is gracious; and he that obeyeth, shall establish his soul in peace.

LONDON.

Oct. 8. Every prospect at present bears a warlike appearance. Several thousand camp equipages, with four hundred field pieces, were forwarded yesterday to Portsmouth from the Tower; and contracts have been made within these few days, for the equipment of forty thousand men

Mr. Pitt is so particular respecting his foreign dispatches, that he suffers no person whatever to see them, and even takes the trouble of copying them himself.

Letters from Versailles, by yesterday's mail, bring the extraordinary intelligence, that the Porte has not shewn more regard to the Court of Vienna, than to that of Russia; for that the Baron de Herbert, Internuncio of the Emperor at Constantinople has been sent to the Seven Towers. The consequence of this step will be, that the Court of France will be obliged to join all her forces to repulse the aggression of the Turks: Thus much is certain, that the Imperial troops, that were marching towards Bavaria, have received orders to retrograde, and proceed to Hungaria.

Proper vessels are stationed in the channel to take the seamen out of all ships which are daily expected from the West Indies.

American News.

NEWBERN, (North Carolina) November 22.

We hear from Tarborough, that both Houses of the General Assembly were expected to be formed on Monday last; and that the Federal Constitution seemed to meet with an almost universal approbation.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.

The convention have agreed to the cession of a district in this state to Congress, not exceeding ten miles square, with the right of exclusive legislation, for the seat of federal government, to be chosen by them (if accepted) in such part of the state as they may think proper.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 19.*

In the Name of the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

BE it known unto all men---That we, the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Convention assembled, have assented and ratified, and by these presents DO, in the name and by the authority of the same people, and for ourselves, assent to and ratify the foregoing constitution for the United States of America.

DONE in Convention the 12th day of December, in the year 1787, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

On the evening of the public rejoicing for the ratification of the fœderal constitution, a number of ship carpenters and sailors conducted a boat on a waggon drawn by five horses, through the city, to the great amusement of many thousand spectators.---On their way through the different streets, they frequenly threw a sounding line, and cried out "three and twenty fathoms,--*foul* bottom,"-- and in other places, "six and forty fathoms,- *sound* bottom---safe anchorage;"--alluding to the numbers that composed the minority and majority of the late Convention of Pennsylvania, which ratified the fœderal constitution.

By a letter received from a gentleman of accurate observation at Pittsburgh, dated the 24th of November last it appears, that no less than 4200 people passed that place down the Ohio since the first of that month, and that several boats were still preparing to follow them with more settlers, but not a word of any disturbance among the Indians.

Connecticut.

NORWICH, November 8.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, being asked why ony twelve guns were discharged on announcing the ratification of the proposed constitution, gave the following reason--because twelve states were represented in the late Fœderal Convention, and their system was adopted by that state on the twelfth day of the twelfth month, in the twelfth year of the independence of America.

The first chapter of Jonathan the Knaveite.

NOW it came to pass that Parlinah journeyed toward the south.

2. And it happened that Jonathan the Knaveite, and Elidea the Prostitusionite dwelt together in one house with Sir Richard the West-Indianite.

3. And peradventure they were great friends; for Elidea loved Jonathan, and Jonathan loved Sir Richard, and they dwelt together in peace for some days.

4. And at length Sir Richard fell upon Jonathan, and enfeebled his joints, and seized him by the heels, and hove him prostrate on the floor. And Jonathan grew wrothy, and fell on Elidea, behold the force of Sir Richard was spiritual, and Jonathan abused Elidea, and beat her with beef bones till she was very sore.

5. And the contest continued till Sir Richard conquered Jonathan, and Jonathan fell sick, and he repented of the evil that he had done to Elidea the Prostitutionite, and a stiff member of Jonathan was raised in favor of Elidea, and his bowels yearned towards her with irresistible yearnings.

6. And Elidea had compassion on Jonathan the Knavite, and dressed his wounds that Sir Richard had given him, and tended him with care, and lay at his back to keep him warm.

7. And again it came to pass on the third week of the departure of Parlinah, and the fourth day of the week, very early in the morning, before the dawn of the day.

8. That Jonathan called unto Elidea, and said unto her, come in unto me, and she said I will, and she arose from her bed, and peradventure would have been comforted and have administered consolation unto Jonathan, but she was alarmed by two ladies knocking at the door, which awoke his children and by this time it was day.

9. And then Jonathan arose and called to Elidea, and they both went down cellar, and they lay on a great bag of feathers, but she did not bear for she was barren.

The proprietors of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound three shillings on each right granted by said proprietors for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out the second division of lands in said township, and other demands against the propriety, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Sawyer in Leicester, in the county of Addison, on the 27th day of February next, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber living in Sunderland, in the county of Bennington.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with one pound three shillings on each right,

Samuel Averill,	James Fairlee,
Samuel Hungerford,	Samuel Franklin,
James Tripp,	James Brown,
Zebulon Seaman,	Nicholas Anthony,
Samuel Willis,	James Fairlee, jun.
Samuel Lyon,	Robert Fairlee,
Francis Nash,	Thomas Franklin, jun
Joshua Burr,	Francis Field,
Joshua Hutchings,	William Field, jun.
Albert Baker,	Wynant Vanzaut,
Uriah Field,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Hallock,	Joshua Parsall,
Joshua Sherwood,	John Burling,
William Crocker,	Richardson Cornwell
Robert Crocker,	Henry Heider,
John Cornell,	Edward Burling, jun.
Silas Mead,	Henry Bogart.
Daniel Crooper,	Daniel Parish,
Benjamin Clapp,	John Parish,
Elias Palmer,	Townsend Parish,
John Clapp,	John Franklin,
Elnathan Hall,	Edward Lawrence,
Seth Hall,	Caleb Hyat,
John Keese,	Joseph Newmarch,
John Cornwell,	Esq;
Richard Titus,	John Nevin, Esq;
Samuel Willett,	William Temple,
Theophilus Anthony	Esq;
John Lawrence,	Capt. George Frost.
Joseph Underhill,	James Parsons,

JONATHAN HOIT, Coll.

Sunderland, December 25, 1787.

Whereas the General Assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the town of Milton, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, and one penny on each acre of land in the town of St. Albans, in the county aforesaid (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads & bridges in said town, which taxes are committed to me to collect. These are to notify the land owners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of Captain Thomas Butterfield, in Colchester, in the county aforesaid, on the first Monday of May next, as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless paid before in cutting roads and otherwise.

CALEB HENDERSON, Collector of Milton and St. Albans.

Colchester, December 21, 1787. 6--2

Whereas the General Assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the towns of Burlington and Colchester, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont (public rights excepted) and one penny on each acre of land in the towns of Shelburne, Essex, Georgia, Swanton and Highgate (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said towns, which taxes are respectively committed to me to collect. These are to notify the land-owners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, as the law directs (unless said tax be paid) at the dwelling house of Captain Thomas Butterfield, in said Colchester, on the first Monday of May next, as will pay said tax and costs, in cutting roads and otherwise.

CALEB HENDERSON, Collector for Burlington, Shelburn, Colchester, Essex, Georgia, Swanton, Highgate.

Colchester, Dec. 21, 1787. 6--2

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October, 1786, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Bridport, in the county of Addison (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town.

All the proprietors of land in said township are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the first day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. at the house of the subscriber, in said Bridport, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost unless previously paid to

MARSHAL SMITH, Coll.

Bridport, January 1st, 1788. 6--2

Just PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing Office, in BENNINGTON, by the thousand, hundred, groce, dozen, or single,

THE

UNIVERSAL CALENDAR,

AND THE

NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANACK,

For the Year of the Creation, according to sacred writ, 5750.

And of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

1788.

Being BISSEXTILE or Leap YEAR and the 12th Year of the Independence of VERMONT and the UNITED STATES.

CONTAINING,

Among other curious Matters is a surprizing, though well authenticated Account of

The MAJESTIC MERMAID,

A SEA MONSTER.

Lately seen on the Coast of BARBARY, by the People on board the AMERICAN Brigantine COLUMBIA, Captain HARDY.

Together with an elegant engraving of the Monster, taken from an original draft made by an ingenious Artist on board the Brigantine.

Calculated for the Latitude of 43 deg. North, and the Longitude of the State of VERMONT.

By SAMUEL STEARNS,

Professor of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Physic.

To the PUBLIC:

CONJECTURES having arisen in the minds of some persons relative to the good intentions of Col. Blodget, for forming a geographical and topographical account of this State: We the subscribers would assure the public, that we have every reason to suppose, that the principles upon which Col. Blodget acts, are both laudable and of general benefit; and that he doth not mean to make any undue advantage of any information given him by any person or persons, to militate with the general interest of Vermont; as he is interested in lands, and hath great property in this town, in which he hath resided upwards of three years. He is also a freeman of the State, has taken the legal oath, and hath ever appeared to act for the public good. We would wish therefore, that no unfavourable suggestions might be construed upon the liberality of a system, which the legislature have been endeavouring to effect, and Col. Blodget is disposed at his own expence to prosecute to effect. We would wish that every information might be forwarded to him (without reservation) to compleat the work with expedition.

MOSES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL SAFFORD,
ISAAC TICHENOR,
NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, Dec. 31, 1787.

The partnership of Luther Stone and Aaron Stone is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said partnership, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment.

LUTHER STONE,
AARON STONE.

Arlington, December 20th, 1787.

This is to request the members of the first Medical Society in the State of Vermont, to meet at the house of Col. Stephen Keys in Manchester on Wednesday the ninth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec.

Shaftsbury, December 26, 1787

The subscriber hereby informs those of Bennington and its vicinity, with whom he has accounts open, that he assigns the third week of January next, for the settlement and closing the same, when he purposes to attend the business, at the dwelling house of Mr. SIMEON HATHEWAY, jun. in Bennington.

Those indebted and who wish to make payment in Bennington, will do well to attend to the same at the time and place as above.

AARON HASTINGS.

Clarenden, December 26, 1787.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

ISAAC GREEN,

HEREBY advertises the public and gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that he has just opened a Medicinal Store at the house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, innholder in Rutland, and has now for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
of the first quality,
together with various kinds of
PATENT MEDICINES,

and other articles, which he will sell for cash or country produce, on the most reasonable terms.

THE proprietors of the township of Burk in the County of Orange, State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors holden at Newbury, in October last, a tax of forty-two shillings was laid on each right, public rights excepted, for letting out said township in two divisions. This is therefore to give notice that unless said tax be paid immediately their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

GUSTAVUS WALBRIDGE, Coll.

Dec. 11th 1787.

To be SOLD by
RICHARD SEAMAN,
One pair of good
POT ASH KETTLES,
At a very low rate,
CATTLE taken in PAYMENT.

Said Kettles are now in Danby at the house of Rowland Stafford.

THE proprietors of Brunswick in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors holden on the 13th of December 1786, and 19th of Nov. 1787. a tax of three pounds on each original right in said township, was granted for the purpose of defreying the expence of laying out the first and second divisions, & other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, Coll.

Brunswick, Dec. 3, 1787.

To be SOLD,

and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Rockborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by

NOAH SMITH.

Nov 12, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the malting business. He has just compleated a large addition to his malt-house, and is now ready to receive grain of all kinds for malting. He has hired an ingenious Maltster from Connecticut, who can be well recommended for his experience and probity. To add to the utility of the works, he has constructed a mill, under the same roof, where he grinds the malt in the best manner. He therefore hopes, by his assiduity and attention to the business, to merit the approbation of his kind patrons.

DAVID HAYNES.

Bennington, Dec. 24, 1787.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Benjamin Griswold, in said Pocock, on the third Monday of March next, at nine o'clock, A. M. for the following purposes, viz. 1st To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting. 2d, To choose a clerk and other necessary officers for said proprietors. 3d, To see if the proprietors will accept of the surveys, or divisions of land that have been made, or whither they will make surveys or divisions of land in said town and choose a committee for that purpose. 4th, To see if the proprietors will raise money for the purposes above-mentioned, or for making roads or other charges in said town. 5th, To see whether the proprietors will grant the settlers in said town the lots they are on, &c.

ELIU SMITH, Justice of Peace.

Clarenden, December 13, 1787.

STATE of VERMONT.

An Act for the appointing of Commissioners for the purpose of locating grants of land not yet chartered.

WHEREAS *great inconvenience and difficulty has arisen in locating such grants of land as were made without actual survey, and difficulties have arisen thereon.*

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That seven Commissioners, any five of whom shall make a quorum, be appointed by joint ballot of the Governor, Council and General Assembly, to continue in office one year from the rising of this session of assembly to meet at a time and place the General Assembly shall appoint, which commissioners are hereby empowered to hear the claims of all grants of land already made, which are not described by any explicit boundaries, for which charters of incorporation have not already been issued. And to determine the location and boundaries thereof, having respect to the priority of said grants, and the intention of the legislature in granting, as nearly as may be.

And said commissioners are hereby impowered to hear and determine, all and every dispute between different proprietors claiming the same tract of land under different grants, for which no charter of incorporation has already been issued. Provided said commissioners shall have no power to hear or determine any disputes respecting any grants for which the General Assembly. at their present session have requested, or shall request the Governor and Council to issue a charter or charters of incorporation.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of State give notice of the time and place of the meeting of said commissioners, by notifying to all persons concerned (to attend by themselves or their agents at said time and place) in both the News Papers printed in this state, six weeks successively, at least two months before the day of their meeting.

And when said commissioners shall have heard all the said claims to grants of land as aforesaid, they are directed to make return of their judgment or decree on the premises to the Governor and Council, which judgment or decree of said commissioners shall be conclusive between the parties.

And when said commissioners shall have made such return, the Governor and Council are impowered and directed to issue charters of incorporation accordingly, without any further order of the legislature.

And said commissioners are hereby authorized to call on the Secretary of State and Surveyor General, to attend, with all such papers as shall be judged necessary.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall appear to said Commissioners, that any two or more grants cover the same tract of ground, the said commissioners are empowered to locate any of said grants, which they may suppose do not hold said tract covered by said different grants, on any land which may be vacant after all grants prior to them shall be located.

And no person shall be capable of being appointed a Commissioner, who is in any way interested, either personally, or in consequence of his standing in the relation of father, son, or brother, to any person who is in any way interested in any of said grants.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners before they enter upon the business of their appointment, shall take and subscribe the oath of office as directed in the constitution.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any matter be determined as aforesaid, at the request of any proprietors or their agents, the said commissioners shall assess such costs in the cause, as to them shall appear just and reasonable, which cost shall be paid to the commissioners by the party or parties, according to the assessment of said Commissioners, before the party or parties shall avail themselves of any benefit from the judgment or decree of the commissioners.

Secretary's Office, Brattleborough, November 12, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, October 26th, 1787.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

In General Assembly, October 27, 1787.

Resolved, That the Court of Commissioners appointed for the decision of disputes respecting proprietors claiming the same lands by interfering grants, made by this State, meet on the first Tuesday of March next, at the house of Jacob Galusha, in Shaftsbury.

Extract from the minutes,
ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.

STATE of VERMONT.
Secretary's Office, Brattleboro' Nov. 12th, 1787.

In obedience to the directions contained in the preceding act and resolution of the legislature, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act above mentioned, will meet on the first Tuesday of March next at the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Galusha in Shaftsbury.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Rupert, in the State of Vermont, to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. James Moor in said Rupert, on the second Wednesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then & there to act on the following articles, viz. first to choose a moderator and other necessary officers. 2d. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lay out a sixth division.

DAVID SHELDON, Just. Peace.

Rupert, December 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the General Assembly at their Sessions at Bennington, in February and March last, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre, on all the land in Glastenbury, in the County of Bennington, to make roads, and build bridges, &c. and the same being committed to me the subscriber to collect. These are therefore to notify all the land holders or proprietors in said township, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the third Tuesday of April next, at the house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, as will pay said tax and cost, unless previously paid to me the subscriber, living in Bennington aforesaid, October 3, 1787.

MOSES ROBINSON, jun. Coll.

Now in the Press and speedily will be published, printed on good writing paper and a fair type,

THE
ŒCONOMY
OF
Human Life.
In TWO PARTS.

Translated from an Indian Manuscript, written by an ancient Bramin.

To which is perfixed,

An Account of the Manner in which the said Manuscript was discovered,

IN

A Letter from an English Gentleman, residing in China, to the Earl of ——.

The spirit of virtue and morality which breathes in this ancient piece of eastern instruction, its force and conciseness, and the hopes that it may do good have prevailed with the person to whom it was sent, to communicate to the public what was translated only for his particular amusement.

The book will contain about 130 pages octavo, and will be afforded to subscribers at two shillings per book, bound in leather, and one shilling and six pence bound in blue boards. No pay will be demanded till the delivery of the books.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1788.) (NUMB. 33 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 241.)

THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

THE Academy erected, some years since, in the town of Bennington, by the generous donations of a number of friends to literature, and which, for a long time has not received the attention due to an institution founded on so liberal a plan, and designed for such extensive usefulness; we are happy to inform the public is now placed on a respectable footing.

The following gentlemen from a desire of promoting the arts and sciences have freely granted to the board of trustees the several sums annexed to their names

Hon. Moses Robinson, Esq:	£65
Noah Smith, Esq:	60
Col. Joseph Fay,	50
Col. Samuel Robinson,	40
Capt. Elijah Dewey,	40
David Robinson, Esq;	40
Hon. Samuel Safford, Esq;	35
Rev. Job Swift,	35
Hon. Nathaniel Brush, Esq;	35
Hon. Isaac Tichenor, Esq;	30
Simeon Hatheway Esq;	30
Major Jonathan Robinson.	30
Captain Daniel Harmon,	30
* Lieut. Joseph Hinsdale,	30
Mr. Leonard Robinson,	30
Mr. Eldad Dewey,	30
Hon. Ebenezer Walbridge, Esq;	25
Capt. Joseph Wickwire,	25
Capt. Joseph Farnsworth,	25
Lieut. Benjamin Fassett,	25
Lieut. Moses Robinson,	25
Mr. Simeon Hatheway,	25
Mr. Timothy Follet,	25
Mr. Aaron Hubble,	25
M. William Griswold,	25
Mr. Simeon Harmon,	20
Capt. Hezekiah Armstrong,	15
Capt. Jacob Safford.	15
Capt. Cornelius Villee,	15
Mr. Anthony Haswell,	15
Mr. David Russel,	15
Mr. William Mather,	15
Mr. Stephen Hopkins,	15
Mr. Silas Robinson,	15
Capt. Elijah Boardman,	10
Mr. Timothy Abbot,	10
Mr. Sim. Harmon, jun.	10
Mr. Ezekiel Harmon,	10

Which are to remain as a perpetual fund the interest only to be applied to the use of the academy. By the friendly assistance of these worthy gentlemen, the trustees have been encouraged, and in some measure enabled to prosecute the original design of the first promoters of this institution; which was to advance literature, and promote refinement in this northern world on the most liberal plan. For this purpose the academy was erected in the year 1782, & committed to the charge of a board of trustees, to the number of twelve, who have since received a charter of incorporation, investing them with such powers as are requisite to carry the original design into execution. The trustees in order to satisfy the expectations of the public, have gone to the extent of their abilities, in endeavoring to establish this institution as a perpetually free seminary. Notwithstanding they have it to lament, that their funds are in some measure inadequate: On this account they are under the necessity of soliciting the aid of all friends to science, that they lend an assisting hand in promoting so laudable a design.

The Academy is now open for the admission of young gentlemen who wish to be instructed in the several branches of literature usually taught in the several academies in America.

Mr. Amos Marsh, a gentleman of approved abilities, has the immediate charge of the school as preceptor. Twenty shillings will be exacted from each person at the time of entrance. Nothing more will be exacted for tuition, let the continuance be for any period of time whatever. We can therefore recommend this institution to the public, as one in which all parents and guardians, who wish to educate their children, will find their wishes and expectations answered with the smallest expence.

The greatest attention will be paid to the morals of young gentlemen, and while their tender minds are led forward in the paths of science, we trust that external accomplishments will not wholly be neglected.

We have found it necessary for the benefit and conveniency of the school, to fix the times for admitting scholars, which are as follow: From the first Tuesday in September until the first Tuesday in October. From the second Tuesday in January until the last Tuesday of the same month. from the last Tuesday in April until the last Tuesday in May. The stated examinations and public exhibitions, are, on the first Tuesday in September, second Tuesday in January, and on the last Tuesday in April. The vacations are two weeks in the fall and two weeks in the spring, beginning on the first Tuesday in September and on the last Tuesday of April.

By order of the Trustees,

ISAAC TICHENOR, *Sec.*

The public will take notice that the proceedings of the trustees will be published yearly, together with the donations hereafter may be made to the academy. Likewise the names of the voluntary association will shortly be published, with an account of the expenditure of their monies.

Bennington, Jan. 14, 1788.

* N. B. The name of Lieut. Joseph Hinsdale, who has given a generous donation to the Academy, was by mistake omitted in the publication of the 19th of November last; on which account this republication is inserted at full length.

MISCELLANY.

IT is to be lamented, that mankind were not taught to cultivate the heaven born principle, Charity, in a greater degree; or, in other words, that our teachers were not more careful to inculcate the principles of moral virtue. Would not this have a much happier tendency of making their hearers more virtuous than the filling their minds with the dark labyrinths of the decrees of heaven, which they themselves nor their hearers will be ever able to ascertain? Would it not be more for the benefit of the community, if, instead of endeavouring to frighten men, vice and virtue were pourtrayed in such colours, as would induce them to abhor the one & cleave to the other? If the heinousness of slander, and the beauties of veracity, were properly depicted, would it not have a tendency of making us shudder at the first, while we assiduously cultivated the latter? If the moral virtues were more attended to, charity would not lie neglected: we should be taught to throw the veil of compassion over the foibles of our neighbours; pity their misfortunes; commiserate their distresses; and lend a helping hand to their necessities; we should be taught, that as the wheel goes round, we may possibly be in their place, and need the same helping hand. If this doctrine was more attended to we should be taught to cultivate every amiable principle, which has a tendency of adorning human nature, and to shudder at the contrasted ones: But now, slander rears her baneful head, and points her invenomed sting at every breast. The most brilliant characters feel the smart, and virtue herself is her broad mark.

"How prone to censure are mankind,
"Each foible of the erring mind;
"While virtues scarce procure a name,
"But blaze and vanish like a flame."

STATE of VERMONT.

An Act for dividing the county of Addison, forming a new county, and ascertaining the times and places of holding courts in Addison and Chittenden Counties.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That there be one entire and distinct county formed within this State, by the name of Chittenden County, bounded as followeth, viz. Beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Charlotte, thence running east on the north line of Ferrisburgh and Monkton, to the northeast corner thereof; thence running south on the east line of Monkton, to the north line of Pocock; thence east to the north east corner of said Pocock; thence south to the north west corner of Lincoln; thence running the most direct course east and easterly, on town lines, until it intersects the west line of Orange county; thence running northerly on said line to the north line of this state; thence running west on the north line of this state to the north-west corner thereof; from thence running southerly, by the deepest channel of lake Champlain, until it intersects a west line from the south-west corner of Charlotte; thence east to the bounds begun at.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the supreme court be held on the first Tuesday of August, and the county courts on the last Tuesday of February and second Tuesday of November annually, at Colchester in said county, for the time being.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all causes that are adjourned in the county court in the county of Addison, and all writs that have been or may be served until the fourth day of November next, that are or may be returnable to the county court of Addison county, at Colchester, be returned, heard and determined in the county court to be holden at Addison, in and for the county of Addison, on the second Tuesday of November next, and that the time and place for holding courts in said county of Addison, after the said second Tuesday of November next, be as followeth, viz. That the supreme court be held on the second Tuesday of August annually, and the county courts on the last Tuesday of September, and first Tuesday of March annually, at Addison for the time being.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all causes which shall be appealed from the county court of Chittenden county, shall be heard and determined by the supreme court in Addison county, until the further order of the legislature.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th November, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, the 22d October last.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, Sec.

For the remainder see the last Page.

On VIRTUE.

NOTHING but virtue can constitute the happiness of society. To abstain from injuries; to deprive no man of the advantages he enjoys; to give to every one what is due to him; to do good; to contributes to the happiness of others; and assist each other; this is being virtuous. Virtue can only be what contributes to the utility, welfare, and security of society.

The first of all social virtues is humanity; it is the abridgement of all the rest; taken in its most extensive signification, it is that sentiment which gives every individual of our species a right to our heart and affections. Founded upon a cultivated sensibility, it disposes to do all the good in our power to our fellow creatures. Its effects are love, beneficence, generosity, indulgence and compassion. When this virtue is confined within the limits of the society to which we belong, its effects are love of our country, paternal love, filial piety, conjugal tenderness, friendship, affection for our relations and fellow citizens.

Strength and activity ought to be ranked among the social virtues, because they defend society, or establish its security; and their effects are magnanimity, courage, patience, moderation and temperance. Those virtues which have the good of the society for their object, must not be lazy and indolent, like the chimerical virtues introduced by imposture, which often makes a merit of being useless to others: idleness is a real vice in every association.

Justice is the true basis of all the social virtues; it is justice which holds the balance between the several members of society, and keeps it in an equilibrium, which remedies those evils that might arise from the inequality that nature has established among men, and even makes it contribute to the general good; which secures to individuals their rights, their property, their persons, their liberty, and protects them from the attacks of force, and the snares of treachery; which obliges them to be faithful to their engagements, banishes fraud and falsehood from among men: In a word, it is justice, which by means of equitable laws, and a wise distribution of rewards and punishment, excites to virtue, restrains from vice and leads those to reason and reflection, who might be tempted to purchase a momentary good, by doing a lasting injury to their fellow creatures.

On the Love of One's *Country*.

THE love of one's country is nothing else but love of the public welfare. That love, if it was in the heart of citizens, would make the state as one family. Such was the effect that is produced among the Romans, instead of private interest which prevails at this time almost every where, and makes every family a separate state, absolutely indifferent to the well being of the commonwealth. Every one looks upon himself as the center of all; the general good seems not to concern any one; and the public welfare is but a vain idea; every individual endeavours to forward himself by seperate ways, where he may walk alone, and meet with no competitor.

They are not united to the state by any real ties; at the least disgust they leave the service; and that disgust is very often founded only on surmise, or on some small preference being justly given to another.

The truly good citizen is he who is ready to sacrifice his own interests to those of his country: when the happiness of his countrymen is at stake, there is not danger that he would not undergo with joy; no trouble that he would not endure with satisfaction; no sacrifice he would not make with pleasure; fortune, friends, relations, the love of life itself, could not divert him from a duty so sacred.

The Lacedemonian Pedaretus, seeing he could not be received in the number of the three hundred citizens who composed the Senate of Sparta; "Almighty Gods!" cried he, sheding tears of joy, 'thanks be given unto you, that my country has three hundred citizens more worthy than me!"---This is the true citizen.

A woman of Sparta had five sons in the army, and impatiently expected news of a battle. She trembling inquired of an Helot who returned from the camp.--- "Your five sons are killed," said he. "Vile slave," replied she, "Is it that I ask you?" "We have got the victory," said the Helot. The mother ran to the temples, and gave thanks to the gods.--- This is the citizen.

The concern which the citizen ought to take for the good of his country, obliges him to promote its welfare by all lawful means. It is the duty of both sexes, and of all conditions and ages; and he that cannot fulfil it by his service, credit, and councils, ought to fulfil it by his wishes.

Scipio the African said, that it would please him better to save the life of one citizen, than to have defeated an hundred enemies.

STATE of VERMONT.

An Act for the purposes therein specified.

Whereas several sums of money remain due on taxes for want of the returns of the names of first constables of some towns.

Therefore,

BE *it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont*, That the treasurer be and he is hereby directed to publish in both the news papers in this State, the names of the towns that have been taxed before the year 1785, and are in arrear for taxes, with this act, and the year in which such arrearage has accrued, and the selectmen of such towns are directed, in three months after such publication, to make return of the names of each first constable in such town that has been taxed as aforesaid, in the year in which such arrearage accrued, to the treasurer, and in case of any such selectmen refusing or neglecting to make such return, in that case the treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to issue his extent, against such selectmen, for the sum or sums that may remain due, on any tax granted before the year 1785.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, Nov. 13, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 25th October, 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND,

IN compliance with the foregoing Act of the Legislature, I hereby publish the following list of towns, in arrear for taxes for want of the first constable's name, previous to the year 1785,

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, *Treasurer.*

Towns in arrear.	what year	what tax	Sums in arrear. £	s	d
Stamford,	1784	2d	5	17	6
Wallingsford,	1783	5	28	9	11
Shrewsbury,	1782	5	8	5	8
do.	1785	4	7	8	11
Poultney,	1785	4	52	8	3
do.	1785	3	40	11	5
Harwich,	1781	8	6	13	4
do	1781	7	5	16	0
do	1782	7	5	16	0
do	1783	5	4	2	4
do	1784	6	4	18	9
do	1785	3	3	1	4
do	1785	4	4	1	9
do	1785	3	3	1	4
Athens,	1783	5	9	2	2
Dummerston,	1784	2	26	0	0
Thomlinton,	1781	8	6	13	9
do	1781	7	5	16	8
do	1781	6	5	0	0
Chester,	1785	3	28	19	5
Rerding,	1783	5	18	4	7
Corinth,	1785	3	10	13	4
Bethel,	1782	2		16	6
Maidstone,	1781	7	6	7	0
do	1781	6	5	8	8
do	1781	8	7	4	10
do	1782	2	1	16	3
do	1782	7	6	6	9
do	1783	3	2	14	8
do	1784	2	1	16	4
do	1784	6	5	18	11
do	1785	3	3	13	7
do	1785	3	3	13	9
do	1785	5	4	10	6
do	1785	4	4	18	0
Guildhall,	1782	7	11	19	11
do	1783	3	5	3	8
do	1784	2	3	9	3
do	1785	3	5	10	5
do	1783	5	8	12	10
do	1785	4	7	7	0
do	1784	6	10	7	11
Chester,	1784	For raising 300 men.	72		
Cavendish,	1784		18		
Royalton,	1784		18		
Rygate	1784		18		
Thetford,	1784		18		
Moretown,	1784		18		
Barnet	1784		18		
Lunesburgh,	1781	10s.			
Barnet, do.	1781	do			
Ryegate,	1781	do			
Peacham,	1781	do			
Moretown.	1781	do			

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, Treasurer.

Treasurer's office Tinmouth, January 9th, 1788.

Those Town Clerks who have omitted to furnish the Treasurer with the names of the first constables in their respective towns, for the years 1786 and 1787, are desired to forward them to him as soon as may be.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, October 23.

Authentic information was received on Sunday last from Holland: The affairs of that distracted republic are not likely to be so speedily restored to tranquillity, as it was generally expected. When M. de Thulemeyer, the Prussian Ambassador at the Hague, first delivered the memorial that contained the intimation of that monarch's intended interference in the concerns of the States, nothing was said or written upon the subject, as to the motives for his conduct, beyond the mere wish to obtain reparation to the princess of Orange for the insult she had received; since the surrender of Amsterdam, however, a different language has been held.

On a suggestion being thrown out to the Duke of Brunswick since the capitulation of that place, that it would tend to restore quiet, if the Prussian army were to retire from the city, M. de Thulemeyer sent a regular official intimation to the magistrates, that it was the determination of his master not to quit Amsterdam until every farthing of the expence he had incurred, in consequence of his preparations was fully paid; at the same time rating the amount of this expenditure upon a most enormous scale.

This has thrown the council of Amsterdam into the utmost consternation. They cannot order the payment of the money without regular authority from the states, and, by their refusal are exposed to the daily hazard of the plunder of the soldiery. On their declining to advance the sum demanded, M. de Thulemeyer informed them he should publish a manifesto, declaratory of the purposes and resolutions of his master. On the interposition however of the princess of Orange, this violent measure was suspended, till the ministers of the court of London should have been consulted. Accordingly a council was held yesterday in the evening, and two exttaordinary messengers were dispatched, one to the King of Prussia, at Berlin, and another to Sir J. Harris, at the Hague.

The melancholly alternatives, which this unforseen conduct on the part of the King of Prussia, presents to the States are these: If that monarch perseveres in his determination to enforce his demand, the city of Amsterdam will be exposed (to speak most leniently) to the horrors of a military contribution; the cause of the House of Orange will be rendered unpopular; and the hostile faction be encouraged and countenanced in soliciting the immediate interference of the Court of France, to rescue them from so unexpected an exaction. If, on the other hand he fails in getting the money, which he evidently wants at present, and acquiesces in the non-payment, he will probably withdraw his troops not only from Amsterdam, but from the territories of the States entirely, and leave the contending parties to fight it out as well as they can. In that case it is not apparent that any one thing he has yet done, will have much operation in composing the unhappy dissentions of the Republic.

American News.

South-Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.

The reason given by Spain for refusing to open the Mississippi is, that West Florida was a conquered country, by that nation, and therefore the Court of Great Britain had no right to insert in the treaty of peace with the United States the following clause: "Article VIII. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

New-Jersey.

TRENTON. December 25.

In order in some degree to satisfy the curiosity and wishes of the people at large, who could not with convenience attend the proceedings of our State Convention, a correspondent has favoured us with the continuation, since our last paper, of an authentic though short history of them.

STATE CONVENTION.

December 18, 1787.

THE Convention having long continued their deliberations on the porposed Federal Constitution, and after debating it by sections, agreeably to the resolution of yesterday, it was again read, after which several well connected, sensible and learned speeches were made on the subject, in which a general review was taken of all the different articles in their relation to one another on the close of which this general question was taken--"Whether this Convention in the name and behalf of the people of this State, do ratify and confirm the said Constitution," which was determined UNANIMOUSLY in the affirmative.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Last Friday night a melancholy accident happened on board a Bermudian sloop in this harbour, by the people imprudently placing a pot of charcoal in the cabin, and shutting it when they went to sleep, which had nearly suffocated the whole of them. The Captain and cabbin boy died in consequence of it.

By a letter just received from a gentleman of accurate observation and account at Pittsburgh, dated the 24th of November last, it appears, that no less than 4200 people passed that place down the Ohio since the first of that month, and that several boats were still preparing to follow them with more settlers; but not a word of any disturbance among the Indians.

Dec. 26. *On Sunday morning the 18th of November arrived at Charleston, the sloop Hannah, Capt. Kennedy, in 16 days from Dominica, but last from Antigua, who informs, that twelve sail of the line were arrived at Barbadoes, and all the English ports shut against French vessels.*

LANSINGBURGH, Jan. 8.

It is said that the French ministry have applied to the American ambassador, at Versaille, requesting him to solicit Congress, in the name of his most christian majesty, for permission to march a body of 15,000 French troops through the state of New-York to Canada; it is likewise said they have asked the loan of 7000 American troops to act in conjunction with the French army, for the purpose of reducing the province of Canada to the obedience of its former and rightful sovereign.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 4, 1787.

"*To morrow, it is supposed affairs will come to a decision between our Court and that of Versailes,--- probably without a positive answer from France; we are peremptory in declaring war against them, if the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale are not restored to the Dutch, which France has completely in possession, by three regiments of their troops to 400 Dutch. The nation in general enter heartily into war, the opposition in parliament join in saying they highly approve of it, and I am happy to say that more sailors have offered to enter than government want. We could not have begun a war at a better time, our different fleets at home, and Lord Howe has brought our navy in a better state than ever it was. Our only fear is, that France may have a superior force for us in the West-Indies; a fleet with troops will be ready in the course of a week to sail for that quarter, equal at least, if not superior to any they have to oppose us; the mischief may however, have happened before they arrive as well as in the east, notwithstanding which we have every hope of success, and are in the greatest spirits.--- We flatter ourselves matters will not be made up between Russia and the Port. France will be obliged to assist the latter; Holland will probably be on our side. Spain against us*"

Jan. 4. *We are informed by a gentleman who arrived lately from the West Indies, that the Federal Constitution has been considered in the Islands as a master-piece of human wisdom. Many planters have declared that as soon as there is a prospect of its adoption, they will arrange their affairs, and embark for this country, in order to establish a claim of citizenship coeval with the new government.*

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Jan. 14.

Last week were apprehended and committed to goal in this town, two villains, who have been notorious for passing counterfeit bills of the State of New York, since they have been known in this State, which is but three or four weeks. They have called their names Abner Wood and Abraham Slote, and say they belong to Newborough, in the county of Orange and State of New-York.

On Tuesday last came on the quarterly exhibitions of Clio Hall. After a strict examination by the Trustees and the instructor which was past greatly to the honor of the students, they removed to the state house, where the scholars exhibited, to a respectable audience, a number of well chosen pieces, which they performed in such a manner, as fully evinces that great improvements are made in the academy.

The proprietors of Guild-hall in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds lawful money on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the second and third division lots, and paying other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Guildhall, on the last Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds due on each right, viz.

Elihu Hall,	Timothy Barker,
Edmond Hall,	Oliver Dudley,
Daniel Thomas,	Medad Dudley,
John Benham,	Abraham Kimberley
John Benham, jun.	Nathaniel Chauncey
Benjamin Thomas,	Charles Whittlesey,
Gamaliel Benham,	Damaris Hall, jun.
John Hall 5th.	Peter Russel,
Acangah Thomas,	Richard Wibird,
Ebenezer Blakesley,	Daniel Warner,
Elihu Hall, jun.	Comfort Sage,
Ashbel Stiles,	Thomas Darling,
Enos Todd,	Thomas Dodd,
Samuel Mix,	Elihu Chauncey,
Jeels Dayton,	Philip Mortimer,
Gershom Todd,	John M'Cleve,
Joshua Ray,	Samuel Mansfield,
Samuel Whittlesey,	Thomas Rice,
Chauncey Whittlesey	Charles Cook,
Daniel Mackey,	Jonathan Blanchard,
Samuel Sharp Beadle,	Samuel Hall,
Walter Munson,	Theophilus Doolittle
Thomas Ray,	Richard Alsop,
Joel Tharp,	Thomas Hart,
Hester Mackey,	William Gould,
Simeon Tuttle,	Andrew Andrews,
Ithamar Tuttle,	John Moss,
Aaron Tuttle,	Sarah Hall,
Titus Tuttle,	Jonathan Barker,
James Pain,	Elisha Whittlesey,
David Tharp,	
John Blakesley,	

1W3 JOHN RICH, Collector.

The proprietors of Granby in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of £3 - 6 - 7 on each right, granted by said proprietors for the alloting said town and other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Mr. John Rich, in Guildhall, on the last Thursday of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds six shillings and seven pence due on each right, viz.

Elihu Hall,	Aaron Andrus,
John Hall 5th.	James Rice,
Elihu Hall, jun.	Joel Tyler,
Samuel Whittlesey,	Rice Tyler,
Chauncey Whitlesey,	James Smith,
Samuel S. Beadell,	Nathaniel Hart,
Nathan Chauncey,	Jonathan Barns, jun.
Charles Whittlesey,	Josiah Talmage,
Damaris Hall, jun.	Thomas Hart,
Thomas Darling,	Enos Atwater,
Elihu Chauncey,	Samuel Hull,
Rev. Samuel Hall,	Aaron Hitchcock,
Sarah Hall,	Benjamin Andrus,
Abel Yale, jun.	Asaph Atwater,
Amos Morris,	Joseph Hitchcock,
E. Hemmingway,	Samuel Cook,
Timothy Andrus,	Stephen Atwater,
Amos Morris jun.	Thomas Andrus,
Titus Merriman,	Ephraim Hall,
Asa Barnes	Abraham Atwater,
Calvin Eaton,	Enos Brownson,
Joseph Doolittle,	Nathan Galen,
Jonathan Barns,	Daniel Dutton,
Matthew Dunning,	James Doran,
Samuel King,	Uriah Seymour, five rights,
James Parcival,	
James Parcival, jun.	Joseph Lambane,
Eleazar Andrus,	Seth Lee 2 rights.
Seth Andrus,	Jonathan Heaton,
Samuel Andrus,	Joseph Ansell

BENONI CUTLER, Collector.

Guildhall, Dec. 17, 1787. 1W3

Whereas the legislature at their session at Bennington, in March 1787, did grant a tax of one penny half penny per acre, on all the lands in Reading, county of Windsor and State of Vermont, Public rights excepted, to pay for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, the same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, these are to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, to pay said tax to me by Tuesday the 14th day of March next, or so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling house in Reading, county and State aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day as will pay said tax and cost.

ABIJAH STONE, Collector.

Reading, December 25, 1787. 1W3

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at said Randolph, on the 2d day of September, 1784, a tax of twelve shillings was granted on each right of land in said township, for the purpose of defraying expences which had already accrued to the propriety; and at a legal meeting holden on the 22d day of May, 1787, a tax of six shillings was granted on each right of land in said Randolph, to defray the expence of running town lines, & both of said taxes are committed to me the subscriber to collect, the proprietors are therefore requested to pay the same immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JASA EDGERTON, Coll.

Randolph, December 1[illegible], 1787. 1W3

The proprietors of Turnersburgh in the county of Orange and State of Vermont are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Amos Robinson in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, by adjournment, on the second Tuesday of February, 1785, voted to raise a tax of two dollars on each original right in said township; also, at another legal meeting at said Robinson's by adjournment on the 14th of February 1787, voted to raise a tax of one dollar on each original right in addition to the two dollars for the purpose of building a saw mill and grist mill in said Turnersburgh; also, voted to raise a tax of nine shillings on each original right to pay for cutting out a county road through said town, as ordered by the State; and whereas the one half of the three dollar tax for building mills, and the tax nine shillings for the county road, are committed to me to collect; the proprietors of said Turnersburgh are therefore requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale according to law.

JAMES JONES, Collector.

Lebanon, December 16, 1787. 1W3

The proprietors of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound three shillings on each right granted by said proprietors for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out the second division of lands in said township, and other demands against the propriety, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Sawyer in Leicester, in the county of Addison, on the 27th day of February next, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber living in Sunderland, in the county of Bennington.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with one pound three shillings on each right,

Samuel Averill,	James Fairlee,
Samuel Hungerford,	Samuel Franklin,
James Tripp,	James Brown,
Zebulon Seaman,	Nicholas Anthony,
Samuel Willis,	James Fairlee, jun.
Samuel Lyon,	Robert Fairlee,
Francis Nash,	Thomas Franklin, jun
Joshua Burr,	Francis Field,
Joshua Hutchings,	William Field, jun.
Albert Baker,	Wynant Vanzant,
Uriah Field,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Hallock,	Joshua Parsall,
Joshua Sherwood,	John Burling,
William Crocker,	Richardson Cornwell
Robert Crocker,	Henry Heider,
John Cornell,	Edward Burling, jun.
Silas Mead,	Henry Bogart,
Daniel Cooper,	Daniel Parish,
Benjamin Clapp,	John Parish,
Elias Palmer,	Townsend Parish,
John Clapp,	John Franklin,
Elnathan Hall,	Edward Lawrence,
Seth Hall,	Caleb Hyat,
John Keese,	Joseph Newmarch, Esq;
John Cornwell,	
Richard Titus,	John Nevin, Esq:
Samuel Willets,	William Temple, Esq;
Theophilus Anthony	
John Lawrence,	Capt. George Fred,
Joseph Underhill,	James Parsons,

JONATHAN HOIT, Coll.

Sunderland, Dec. 25, 1787. 0—2

STATE OF VERMONT.

An Act for the appointing of Commissioners for the purpose of locating grants of land not yet chartered.

WHEREAS *great inconvenience and difficulty has arisen in locating such grants of land as were made without actual survey, and difficulties have arisen thereon.*

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That seven Commissioners, any five of whom shall make a quorum, be appointed by joint ballot of the Governor, Council and General Assembly, to continue in office one year from the rising of this session of assembly to meet at a time and place the General Assembly shall appoint; which commissioners are hereby empowered to hear the claims of all grants of land already made, which are not described by any explicit boundaries, for which charters of incorporation have not already been issued. And to determine the location and boundaries thereof, having respect to the priority of said grants, and the intention of the legislature in granting, as nearly as may

And said commissioners are hereby impowered to hear and determine, all and every dispute between different proprietors claiming the same tract of land under different grants, for which no charter of incorporation has already been issued. Provided said commissioners shall have no power to hear or determine any disputes respecting any grants for which the General Assembly. at their present session have requested, or shall request the Governor and Council to issue a charter or charters of incorporation.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of State give notice of the time and place of the meeting of said commissioners, by notifying to all persons concerned (to attend by themselves or their agents at said time and place) in both the News Papers printed in this state, six weeks successively, at least two months before the day of their meeting.

And when said commissioners shall have heard all the said claims to grants of land as aforesaid, they are directed to make return of their judgment or decree on the premises to the Governor and Council, which judgment or decree of said commissioners shall be conclusive between the parties.

And when said commissioners shall have made such return, the Governor and Council are impowered and directed to issue charters of incorporation accordingly, without any further order of the legislature.

And said commissioners are hereby authorized to call on the Secretary of State and Surveyor General, to attend, with all such papers as shall be judged necessary.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall appear to said Commissioners, that any two or more grants cover the same tract of ground, the said commissioners are empowered to locate any of said grants, which they may suppose do not hold said tract covered by said different grants, on any land which may be vacant after all grants prior to them shall be located.

And no person shall be capable of being appointed a Commissioner, who is in any way interested, either personally, or in consequence of his standing in the relation of father, son, or brother, to any person who is in any way interested in any of said grants.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the said commissioners before they enter upon the business of their appointment, shall take and subscribe the oath of office as directed in the constitution.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any matter be determined as aforesaid, at the request of any proprietors or their agents, the said commissioners shall assess such costs in the cause, as to them shall appear just and reasonable, which cost shall be paid to the commissioners by the party or parties, according to the assessment of said Commissioners, before the party or parties shall avail themselves of any benefit from the judgment or decree of the commissioners.

Secretary's Office, Brattleborough, November 12, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, October 26th, 1787.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

An Act appointing a pay master general, and ascertaining the business of his office.

BE *it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont*, That there be appointed by the governor, council and general assembly (to hold his office during their pleasure) a pay-master general of all the troops and militia of this state, whose duty it shall be to receive from the regimental paymasters and others, all rolls made for actual service done, examine and approve the same, and having so received, examined and approved such rolls, shall draw orders on the Treasurer for such sums as he shall find due for any services done, within one year before passing this act, or hereafter to be done by the militia of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the pay-master general shall keep fair accounts of all his proceedings, and present to the treasurer of the state a duplicate thereof, some time previous to the session of the assembly in the month of October annually.

And be it further enacted, That the pay-master general shall be accountable to the treasurer of the State for the faithful performance of his office and duty.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, November 13, 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 24th of October, 1787.

Attest. MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

Whereas the General Assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the town of Milton, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, and one penny on each acre of land in the town of St. Albans, in the county aforesaid (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads & bridges in said town, which taxes are committed to me to collect. These are to notify the land owners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of Captain Thomas Butterfield, in Colchester, in the county aforesaid, on the first Monday of May next, as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless paid before in cutting roads and otherwise.

CALEB HENDERSON, Collector of Milton and St. Albans.

Colchester, December 21, 1787. 0—2

Whereas the General Assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the towns of Burlington and Colchester, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont (public rights excepted) and one penny on each acre of land in the towns of Shelburne, Essex, Georgia, Swanton and Highgate (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said towns, which are respectively committed to me to collect. These are to notify the land-owners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, as the law directs (unless said tax be paid) at the dwelling house of Captain Thomas Butterfield, in said Colchester, on the first Monday of May next, as will pay said tax and costs, in cutting roads and otherwise.

CALEB HENDERSON, Collector for Burlington, Shelburn, Colchester, Essex, Georgia, Swanton, Highgate.

Colchester, Dec. 21, 1787. 0—2

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October, 1786, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Bridport, in the county of Addison (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town.

All the proprietors of land in said township are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the first day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. at the house of the subscriber, in said Bridport, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost unless previously paid to

MARSHAL SMITH, Coll.

Bridport, January 1st, 1788. 0—2

THE proprietors of Brunswick in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors holden on the 13th of December 1786, and 19th of Nov. 1787. a tax of three pounds on each original right in said township, was granted for the purpose of defreying the expence of laying out the first and second divisions, & other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs. JOSEPH WAIT, Coll.

Brunswick, Dec. 3, 1787.

To be S O L D,

and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE; BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

A L S O,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester; known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wesford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reeesborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by NOAH SMITH.

Nov 12, 1787.

To the P U B L I C.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the malting business. He has just compleated a large addition to his malt-house, and is now ready to receive grain of all kinds for malting. He has hired an ingenious Maltster from Connecticut, who can be well recommended for his experience and probity. To add to the utility of the works, he has constructed a mill, under the same roof, where he grinds the malt in the best manner. He therefore hopes, by his assiduity and attention to the business, to merit the approbation of his kind patrons.

DAVID HAYNES.

Bennington, Dec. 24, 1787.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

ISAAC GREEN,

HEREBY advertises the public and gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that he has just opened a Medicinal Store at the house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, innholder in Rutland, and has now for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the first quality, together with various kinds of PATENT MEDICINES, and other articles, which he will sell for cash or country produce, on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber hereby informs those of Bennington and its vicinity, with whom he has accounts open, that he assigns the third week of January next, for the settlement and closing the same, when he purposes to attend the business, at the dwelling house of Mr. SIMEON HATHEWAY, jun. in Bennington.

Those indebted and who wish to make payment in Bennington, will do well to attend to the same at the time and place as above.

AARON HASTINGS.

Clarendon, December 26, 1787

To the P U B L I C.

CONJECTURES having arisen in the minds of some persons relative to the good intentions of Col. Blodget, for forming a geographical and topographical account of this State. We the subscribers would assure the public, that we have every reason to suppose, that the principles upon which Col. Blodget acts, are both laudable and of general benefit; and that he doth not mean to make any undue advantage of any information given him by any person or persons, to militate with the general interest of Vermont; as he is interested in lands, and hath great property in this town, in which he hath resided upwards of three years. He is also a freeman of the State, has taken the legal oath, and hath ever appeared to act for the public good. We would wish therefore, that no unfavourable suggestions might be construed upon the liberality of a system, which the legislature have been endeavouring to effect, and Col. Blodget is disposed at his own expence to prosecute to effect. We would wish that every information might be forwarded to him (without reservation) to compleat the work with expedition.

MOSES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL SAFFORD,
ISAAC TICHENOR,
NOAH SMITH.

Bennigton, Dec. 31, 1787.

The partnership of Luther Stone and Aaron Stone is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said partnership, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment.

LUTHER STONE,
AARON STONE.

Arlington, December 20th, 1787.

Just PUBLISHED,

THE

UNIVERSAL CALENDAR,

AND THE

NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANACK,

For the Year of the Creation, according to sacred writ, 5750.
And of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

1788.

Being BISSEXTILE or Leap YEAR and the 12th Year of the Independence of VERMONT and the UNITED STATES.

Calculated for the Latitude of 43 deg. North, and the Longitude of the State of VERMONT.

By SAMUEL STEARNS,
Professor of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Physic.

CONTAINING,

Among other curious Matters is a surprizing, though well authenticated Account of

The MAJESTIC MERMAID,

A Sea Monster lately seen on the Coast of Barbary, by the people on board the American brigantine Columbia, Captain Hardy.

Together with an elegant engraving from an original draft made by an ingenius artist on board the brigantine,

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1788.] THE [NUMB. 34 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 242.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the author of a piece published in the Vermont Gazette of the 7th inst. entitled,

The first Chapter of Jonathan the Knaveite.

Worthy Sir,

I HAVE read your chapter above referred to, and am quite unable to discern your intention in writing and publishing the same; if you aimed at wit or humour you certainly have missed your aim; if you aimed at elegance of stile that is not to be found in your performance; if you aimed to diffuse useful knowledge, there too you have failed; if you aimed to improve the morals of mankind why did you levy war against them?

Do not misapprehend me, Sir, I know you are a man of too much discernment to have failed in any one attempt above mentioned, but if it be true that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," I begin to apprehend I shall be able at once to discover, not only your intentions, but some faint trait of that malignity and depravity of heart from which those intentions proceeded. Hear then the truth Sir, your view in writing and publishing the piece above referred to, must have been to blot the fame of some very worthy citizens: and in order to accomplish that you have perverted the sacred scripture to the vilest and most contemptible purposes. And as if that was not sufficient, you have levied war against decency, modesty and good morals.

Go on then Sir, breathe out the malignity of your heart, and the malice of your temper, (but know this, that as you oppose virtue, all virtuous beings will oppose you) give full scope to your genius: there are honors and promotions in prospect and you are a candidate, persist as you have begun and you need not doubt of securing to yourself a throne in the empire of dirt and depravity.

ON HAPPINESS.

PHILENOR by the death of a relation, became at an early age the owner of a good estate. From a natural love of prudence and frugality, his income considerable exceeded his expences. He is nevertheless one of the most discontended mortals breathing. Constantly lamenting that he has nothing to do, Phyleno is ever miserable, because he has no one vigorous spring of action. He gets up merely to lie down; he rides out only to ride home again; he sees to-day what he saw yesterday; he tries a thousand ways to hasten the lingering progress of time, unanimated by motive, and uninformed by novelty. His wife is prudent, discreet, good-tempered, beautiful, and chaste, but --she has been his wife these ten years. They have long since discussed every subject that could to them furnish matter for conversation; and as to her personal charms, they have deen too long familiar to be now perceptible. When without doors, ther discourse turns chiefly on the weather; when within, the grand article of dinner principally employs their intellectual faculties. When the sun shines very hot, they discover that the weather is sultry; if it be very rainy, they conclude that the day is disagreeable. Books afford them little entertainment, because they have been repeatedly read; and company is irksome, because their guests generally appear to be happier than themselves. In the country they frequently travel miles together without breaking silence, unless to tell each other that the fields are green, or the roads dusty: in town they entertain each other with a snore or a yawn from opposite sides of the fire-place, when the servant has removed the table-cloth. This life of inactivity is an insupportable burthen; they languish

"*On the rack of a too easy chair,*"

and envy the meanest artisan who sings at his labour and performs it with alacrity. Their time is not enjoyed but endured; they rather exist than live. They see whole days before them which they know not how to fill up, and the prospect becomes still more distressing when they look forward to long weeks and months, which they are utterly at a loss to render supportable.

In the general community of mankind there are many thus circumstanced; who, either by neglecting the proper means to acquire happiness, or seeking it where it is not to be found, doze away their days in a stoical apathy, or pine under the anguish of reiterated disappointment. They consider not that true happiness is only to be found in the mind; and that it depends more on a disposition contented with its station, and thankful to the Author of all Good for the blessings it enjoys, than on an increase of wealth, honours, and terrestrial grandeur. Those who neglect to cultivate this disposition, and seek for happiness in objects without them, will ever seek it in vain. Riches, titles, and worldly honours, cannot yield it. They have been "weighed in the balance," and by frequent experience found "lighter than vanity."

When amusements become our constant business they are attended with the painfulness without the advantage of labour. Those enjoyments which are constantly in our possession, cease to give us delight, when our views extend not to objects of a more sublime and durable nature.

But of this general dissatisfaction, and thirst after happiness, an excellent moral use may be made by a philosophic mind. It shews to a demonstration that something superior to all transitory things is requisite to satisfy the cravings of an immortal spirit, and fill up its vast capacities of enjoyment. A wise man's hopes and desires extend beyond the limits of this world. He looks forward to a scene infinitely more glorious. He knows that true happiness resides only in the minds; when that is brought into a state of content, and centered on its proper object, the present scene of things wears a smile, and happiness enlivens our dwellings. But when men place their felicity on things which are in their nature subject to mutation and decay; when they indulge a discontented disposition on every occurrence that frustrates their expectations; when they are hunting from object to object, for that which is only to be found in their own minds, it is a proof, that the soul has wandered from its proper center, and, like the needle, which by some extraneous force is diverted from its pole, is in perpetual agitation, and cannot rest until it finds it.

Historical Examples of the love of one's Country.

The Athenians besieged the city of Thasia in the Egean sea. The inhabitants were reduced to the most dreadful famine; but nobody dared to propose a surrender; for there was a law which prohibited, upon pain of death, the proposal of any treaty with the Athenians. Hegetorides, a citizen respectable by his birth and virtue, moved by the misfortunes of his country, resolved to sacrifice himself for it. He came to the assembly of the people with a rope about his neck: "Citizens," said he, "I am not ignorant of the fate which awaits me; but I shall think myself happy, in being able to purchase your preservation by my death. I advise you, therefore to make peace with the Athenians."--The Thasian admired his generosity, and far from punishing him, they abrogated the law which they had made.

An Emperor of China, pursued by the victorious arms of a citizen, was inclined to make use of that blind respect, which in that country a son has for the orders of his mother, that he might thereby oblige that citizen to lay down his arms. He sent to the mother an officer, who with a dagger in his hand told her, that she had only the choice to die, or to obey--"Thy Master!" answered she, with an angry smile: "Could he flatter himself that I was unacquainted with the tacit but sacred conventions which unite the people to their Sovereigns, by which the people engage themselves to obey, and Kings to make them happy? He has first violated those conventions. Cowardly executor of the orders of a tyrant, learn of a woman, what in such a case is due to one's country." With these words she snatched the dagger out of the hand of the officer, stabbed herself, and said to him: "Slave, if you have any virtue remaining, carry this bloody dagger to my son; tell him to avenge his country and punish the tyrant: he has nothing more to dread for my preservation; he has nothing more to obstruct his vengeance: he now has it in his power to be virtuous"

The great Phocion, one of the most famous personages of Greece being unjustly condemned by the jealousy of his citizens, was ready to drink the fatal cup, when they asked him, if he had any thing to say to his son: "Call for him," said he: accordingly they went for the youth; conducted him thither, and presented him to his father: "My dear son," said he, "I recommend to you to serve your country with as much zeal and fidelity, as I have done, and especially to forget that an unjust death was the reward with which they repaid my services."

THOUGHTS on RELIGION.

EVERY man seeks for truth, but God only knows who has found it. It is unjust to persecute, and absurd to ridicule people for their several opinions, which they cannot help entertaining upon the conviction of their reason. It is he who acts or tells a lie that is guilty, not he who honestly believes the lie. The object of all public worship in the world is the same, it is that great Eternal Being who created every thing. The different manners of worship are by no means subjects of ridicule, each thinks his own best, and I know no infallible judge in this world to decide which is best.

Extract from a letter of a late date from Nova Scotia.

"I cannot forbear communicating to you some intelligence, wherein the hand of God was singularly manifested, in bringing

(See the last Page.)

European Intelligence.

Poland.

WARSAW, Oct. 12.

Letters from Maldavia confirm the news, that a Turkish squadron, which sailed from Oczakow, attempted, the beginning of last month, to make a descent on the coast of Russia between the forts of Kinburne and Jenikale, where the Russians were surprized, and at first obliged to retreat; but their camp being reinforced, they bravely obliged the Turks to retreat with a considerable loss, leaving behind them 2000 killed and wounded.

Germany.

VIENNA, Oct. 14. According to authentick letters from Petersburg, Prince Potemkin will have 100,000 men under his command, besides 48,000 or 50,000 from Mount Caucasus and the Cuban. This Prince, they say, is at Elizabeth Gorod, in a position proper for approaching Oczakow; and that Count Romanzow, who commands a body of 50,000 men, was in motion to attack Neister, having with him 90 pieces of artillery to begin hostilities with.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, November 10.

The loss sustained by the Russian squadron in the Black Sea is now confirmed, and turns out to be infinitely more calamitous than was at first imagined. Besides the one ship of the line, of which we have had accounts as falling into the hands of the Turks, six other men of war, large, new, and well equipped ships, perished in the storm. This severe blow has completely disabled the Russians for a time, from acting against the Ottoman Port by sea

WHITEHALL, Oct. 30. This morning a messenger arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with the following Declaration of Peace, Counter Declaration, &c. between France and England.

DECLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the Republick of the United Provinces, appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two courts, the undersigned are authorised to ask, whether it is the intention of his Most Christian Majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September last, by his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, which, by announcing that succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majesty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the Court of Versailles is disposed to explain itself on this subject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the Republick, in a manner conformable to the desire, which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two Courts; and it being also understood, at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what has passed; his Majesty always anxious to concur in the friendly sentiment of his Most Christian Majesty, would agree, with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations should be discontinued on each side, and that the navies of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of this present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787

DORSET.
WM. EDEN.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

The intention of his Majesty not being, and never having been, to interfere by force in the affairs of the Republick of the United Provinces, the communication made to the Court of London, on the 16th of last month, by Mons. Bartholemy, having had no other object than to announce to that Court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the King of Prussia has imparted his resolution; his Majesty makes no difficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the declaration abovementioned; and that he retains no hostile view towards any quarter relative to what has passed in Holland. His Majesty, therefore being desirous to concur with the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty for the preservation of the good harmony between the two Courts, agrees with pleasure with his Britannick Majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of Oct. 1787.

LE CTE DE MONTMORIN.

IN consequence of the declaration and counter declaration exchanged this day, the undersigned, in the name of the respective sovereigns, agree that the armaments and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment as it stood on the first day of January of the present year.

DORSET.
WM. EDEN.
LE CTE DE MONTMORIN.

Versailles, the 27th of Oct. 1787.

Extracts from the OEconomy of Human Life.

Prudence.

HEAR the words of prudence, give heed unto her counsels, and store them in thine heart: Her maxims are universal, and all the virtues lean upon her. She is the guide and the mistress of human life.

Put a bridle on thy tongue; set a guard before thy lips, lest the words of thy own mouth destroy thy peace.

Let him that scoffeth at the lame, take care that he halt not himself: Whosoever speaketh of another's failings with pleasure, shall hear of his own with bitterness of heart.

Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety.

A talkative man is a nuisance to society; the ear is sick of his babbling, the torrent of his words overwhelmeth conversation.

Brag not of thyself for it shall bring contempt upon thee; neither deride another for it is dangerous.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship: and he that cannot restrain his tongue shall have trouble.

Furnish thyself with the proper accommodations belonging to thy condition; yet spend not to the utmost of what thou canst afford, that the providence of thy youth may be a comfort to thy old age.

Let thine own business engage thine attention; leave the care of the state to the governors thereof.

Let not thy recreations be expensive, lest the pain of purchasing them exceed the pleasure thou hast in their enjoyment.

Neither let prosperity put out the eyes of circumspection, nor abundance cut off the hands of frugality. He that too much indulgeth in the superfluities of life shall live to lament the want of its necessaries.

From the experience of others do thou learn wisdom; and from their failings correct thine own faults.

Trust no man before thou hast tried him; yet mistrust not without reason, it is uncharitable.

But when thou hast proved a man to be honest, lock him up in thine heart as a treasure: regard him as a jewel of inestimable price.

Refuse the favors of a mercenary man: they will be a snare unto thee, thou shalt never be quit of the obligation.

Use not to-day what to-morrow may want; neither leave that to hazard which foresight may provide for, or care prevent.

Yet expect not even from prudence infallible success—for the day knoweth not what the night may bring forth.

The fool is not always unfortunate, nor the wise man always successful; yet never had a fool a thorough enjoyment, never was a wise man wholly unhappy.

Fortitude.

PERILS, and misfortunes, and want, and pain, and injury, are more or less the lot of every man that cometh into the world.

It behoveth thee therefore, O child of calamity! early to fortify thy mind with courage and patience, that thou mayst support with a becoming resolution thy allotted portion of human evil.

As the camel beareth labour, and heat and hunger and thirst, through deserts of sand, and fainteth not; so the fortitude of a man shall sustain him through all perils.

A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down.

He hath not suffered his happiness to depend on her smiles, and therefore with her frowns he shall not be dismayed.

As a rock on the sea shore he standeth firm, and the dashing of the waves disturbeth him not.

He raiseth his head like a tower on a hill, and the arrows of fortune drop at his feet.

In the instant of danger the courage of his heart sustaineth him; and the steadiness of his mind beareth him out.

He meeteth the evils of life as a man that goeth forth unto battle, and returneth with victory in his hand.

Under the pressure of misfortunes, his calmness alleviates their weight, and his constancy shall surmount them.

But the dastardly spirit of a timorous man betrayeth him to shame.

By shrinking under poverty he stoopeth down to meanness; and by tamely bearing insults he inviteth injuries.

As a reed is shaken with the breath of the air, so the shadow of evil maketh him tremble.

In the hour of danger he is embarrassed and confounded; in the day of misfortune he sinketh, and despair overwhelmeth his soul.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE SPY.

POLITICAL SCRAPS.

THE federal plan, like the globe of the moon, will appear perfect from a true observation, though both may seem covered with interiour spots.

He that can find how the constitution affects the interest of individuals, may begin to count the votes.

Nothing is more pernicious to civil government than to make laws without power to enforce them; and therefore, legislatures ought to keep in view the probability of their being obeyed as much as the utility of the laws themselves.

The increase of civil happiness will always be in proportion to the uniformity and energy of the government.

'Tis of more consequence to increase the value of our exports, by proper inspection laws, than to call for hard money taxes, when the law says no one shall *command* it.

The conduct and manners of men in common life are surer marks for others to determine their abilities or virtues by, than any test that can be imposed on them for the discovery.

Never expect to proselyte an antifederal officer who is afraid of a new arrangement.

Let him that rejects the proposed plan of government merely because he does not understand it, be careful never to take any more medicine be his case what it will, lest it should be poison, though he sees the doctor take part himself.

CROSS READING.

TO be sold on Tuesday next at public auction.....the present powers of Congress, being insufficient.

One great objection of the anti-federalist.....will be called in at 75 for one.

In a late ship from Europe came passengers.....proposals for a new mode of government, if this fails.

To be let and entered on immediately, a commodious.....wet nurse--who wishes to take a child.

With pleasure we can announce to the public.....a new milch cow for sale.

The difference between antifederalism and rebellion.....must be omitted for want of room.

Whereas the legislature at their session at Bennington, in March 1787, did grant a tax of one penny half penny per acre, on all the lands in Reading, county of Windsor and State of Vermont, Public rights excepted, to pay for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, the same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, these are to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, to pay said tax to me by Tuesday the 14th day of March next, or so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling house in Reading, county and State aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day as will pay said tax and cost. ABIJAH STONE, Collector.

Reading, December 25, 1787. 1W3.

The proprietors of a gore of land lying in south-west corner of Whitingham, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment at the house of Mr. Thomas Bledget, in said Whitingham, on the 12th day of Nov. last, voted, To raise a tax of one pound ten shillings on each right, for defraying the cost of laying out said gore, and making division, &c. The proprietors are requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, living in said Whitingham, or their lands will be sold as the law directs.

SAMUEL DAY, Coll.

Whitingham, January 5, 1788.

State of New-York.

LANSINGBURGH, *Jan.* 15.

Extract of a letter from Dorchester. S. C

" I have the pleasure to inform you, that a Gold Mine of extraoidinary richness has been lately discovered, one hundred miles west of the city, by a gentleman of the faculty. Several experiments, have already been made on the ore, and each procels has hitherto proved succesful beyond the most sanguine expectation. It is remarkable ponderous, of a black colour, and exhibits an infinitude of shining particles ; and if we may judge from recent experience, will yield seventy-five pounds of gold from one hundred weight of ore.

"The discoverer is a gentleman of resplendnant professional eminence, from whose generosity there is every reason to presume that this grand source of opulence will diffuse its salutary influence throughout the community. What an advantage will not America derive from this unexpected blessing ?

" It will prevent war and carnage, and eventually be the means of consolidating the union into one indissoluble mass of empire.

"Our warriors will have no occasion to disturb the tranquility of South America, to sack and storm towns in quest of fame and plunder, when they can acquire both without toil or danger. Those persons, who from sordid motives of interest, oppose the Federal Constitution, will now dwindle into silence. The mouth of CENTINEL shall be *locked* with a *golden key and the poor, unfortunate, half starved scribler, who writes under the signature of philo-Centinel*, shall be *no longer Pennyless.*

New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 26.

On Friday night last arived in this port, in three days from Shelburne, the schooner Charlotte Capt. Harwood, who informs, that the governor at Halifax has procured a number of workmen from different parts of Nova-Scotia, and they work with the most unremitting industry on the fortifications likewise, that they were impressing seamen at Halifax. The day before he sailed, captain Atkins, in a schooner from Philadelphia, arrived at Shelburne, and advised, that, off Cape Henlopen he spoke an English letter of marque carrying 18 six pounders, commanded by capt. Thomson from Liverpool for Philadelphia by whom he was informed, that he expected war was, declareed before he sailed.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 10.

Saturday last was brought to this town, under escort, the famous Capt. LUKE DAY, a principal Insurgent during the commotions in this Commonwealth, and for whom a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for apprehending him, by government.----He was taken by surprize at an Inn in Westmoreland in Hampshire State, about sun set on the first instant, by Major Luther Emes, Lieut. Isaac Grissel, and Mr. Elijah Dunbar. He had not crossed Connecticut Ferry above ten minutes before he was a Prisoner. His seat of residence was in Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD, January 15.

On Wednesday last the Honorable Convention for the State of Connecticut finished their session at Hartford, which lasted but six days, during which time they adopted, ratified and confirmed the Constitution of Government, proposed by the General State Convention held at Philadelphia. After a fair and candid discussion of every argument for and against the New Federal System, a motion was then made by General Parsons, and seconded by General Huntington, when the Convention divided into yeas and nays, and there appeared as follows, viz. Yeas 128, and Nays 40

DANIEL MARSH,

Post Rider from Clarenden to Onion River.

Hereby informs the public,

THAT he has established himself as a post-rider on said rout, to ride once a fortnight, and would gladly supply any gentleman who may chuse to encourage the undertaking, with

The VERMONT GAZETTE,

or perform any other business for them on that rout, on the most reasonable terms.

The price of the papers as far north as Brandon, will be four bushels of wheat per year ; one bushel of which to be lodged at the time of subscribing, or as soon after as possible, with the gentlemen hereafter mentioned viz.

In Clarenden, with Ezra Crary, or at my house ; *Rutland*, Maj. William Barr, or Ephraim Cheny. *Pittsford*, Mr. Hopkins Mills. *Brandon*, Solomon Soper, Moses Gilbert. *Leicester*, Thomas Sayer, Ebenezer Woodward, Nehemiah Sabin. *Salisbury*, John Chipman Esq; Bezalael Richardson. *Cornwall*, Stilman Foot ; *New Haven*, William Brush, Ebenezer Wright. *Monkton*, Capt. Hiel Barnum. *Hinclburgh*, Isaac Lawrence. *Jericho*, DeaconRode. *Burlington*, Stephen Lawrence. *Shelburn*, Jared Post ; *Charlotte*, Abial Abott ; *Addison*, General John Strong ; *Bridport*, John Noble Bennett ; *Shoreham*, Amos Callendar ; *Orwell*, Ebenezer Willson, Esq; David Leonard ; and at *Whiting*, Joseph Nedham.

All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully executed and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

DANIEL MARSH.

ELEAZAR RUSSELL,

Post Rider from Bennington to Clarendon, &c.

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his kind customers for their punctual attention to their agreements. He flatters himself that the few who have not yet paid for the last year, and those who have not advanced the proportion of pay for the present year, as recently agreed on, viz. one bushel of wheat for each signer; will, immediately leave their grain at the places appointed to receive it, which will greatly facilitate the business, and establish on a permanent basis the credit of the public's very humble servant to command.

The proprietors of Hydes-Park, County of Chittenden and State of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Colonel James Brookins, in Poultney, on the 25th of October, 1787, a tax of thirty two shillings and nine pence halfpenny, was granted by said proprietors on each original right in said township, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defreying the expence of allotting the first and second divisions in said township, and other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, jun. Coll.

Pawlet, December 24, 1787.

The proprietors of the township of Hardwick, in the county of Orange, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held in Bennington, in November last, a tax was granted of one pound four shillings and eight pence on each proprietors right, for lotting out said township into three divisions, and other incidental charges, the proprietors are requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber in Bennington, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Coll.

Bennington, Jan. 11, 1788. 2B4

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wilmington, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors ; These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the said township to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Chipman Swift, of said Wilmington, in the county of Windham, on the first Wednesday of March A. D. 1788, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. first to choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Secondly, To see what sum or sums of money the proprietors will raise to defrey the expences of said propriety. Thirdly, To transact any legal business that shall be found necessary for the benefit of said proprietors, when met.

JESSE COOK, Justice of Peace.

Wilmington, Jan 7, 1788. 2B4

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Jehiel Webb, Esq; in Rockingham, the 26th day of December, 1787. Voted, by said proprietors, a tax of four pounds nine shillings and two pence on each original proprietor's right of land in said township, to defrey the charges of laying and clearing roads through Concord, twenty four feet wide, together with other necessary charges. Done by order of a committee, appointed by the General Assembly, the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOLTEN, Coll.

Rockingham, Dec. 28, 1787. 2B4

MAYER & TOWNER,

Earnestly request all those

Whose term of Credit is expired,

According to Contract,

For Medicines &c. received at

their Store in Bennington,

To make immediate Payment,

At said Store.

Bennington, Jan. 21, 1788.

The proprietors of Shaftsbury in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of procuring proprietors books and recording each division, and the cost of the committee, and other incidental charges, heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Jacob Galusha, in Shaftsbury aforesaid, on the 16th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and legal cost unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as followeth, with the sum of eight shillings due on each right, viz.

Samuel Wentworth,	Aaron Jones,
WilliamClaggetEsq.	Aaron Loomis,
Byfield Lloyd, Esq;	Samuel Dewey,
Jonah Jones,	Joseph Pixley
Elias Jones,	John Nelson,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Israel Jones,	Joseph [illegible]
Josiah Allen,	[illegible]
Nathaniel Allen,	Jonathan [illegible]
Nathan Jones,	Henry [illegible]
Samuel Woo[illegible],	John Taylor,
Elisha Jones, Esq;	Joseph Allen,
Isaac Allen,	William Pendell,
Abraham Jones,	Phineas Nash,
Elisha Fellham,	Benjamin Willard,
Samuel Jones,	John Waller,
Aaron Sheldon,	

BLISS WILLOUGHBY, Coll.

Shaftsbury, January 1, 1788. 2B4

The proprietors of Guild-hall in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds lawful money on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the second and third division lots, and paying other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Guildhall, on the last Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds due on each right.

Elihu Hall,	Timothy Barker,
Edmond Hall,	Oliver Dudley,
Daniel Thomas,	Medad Dudley,
John Benham,	Abraham Kimberley
John Benham, jun.	Nathaniel Chauncey
Benjamin Thomas,	Charles Whittlesey,
Gemaliel Benham,	Damaris Hall, jun.
John Hall 5th.	Peter Russel,
Adonijah Thomas,	Richard Wibird,
Ebenezer Blakesley,	Daniel Warner,
Elihu Hall, jun.	Comfort Sage,
Ashbel Stiles,	Thomas Darling,
Enos Todd,	Thomas Dodd,
Samuel Mix,	Elihu Chauncey,
Joils Dayton,	Philip Mortimer,
Gershom Todd,	John M'Cleve,
Joshua Ray,	Samuel Mansfield,
Samuel Whittlesey,	ThomasRice,
Chauncey Whittlesey	Charles Cook,
Daniel Mackey,	Jonathan Blanchard,
Samuel Sharp Beadle,	Samuel Hall,
Walter Munson,	Theophilus Doolittle
Thomas Ray,	Richard Allsop,
Joel Tharp,	Thomas Hart,
Hester Mackey,	William Gould,
Simeon Tuttle,	Andrew Andrews,
Ithamar Tuttle,	John Mast,
Aaron Tuttle,	Sarah Hall,
Titus Tuttle,	Jonathan Barker,
James Pain,	Elisha Whittlesey,
David Tharp,	
John Blakesley,	

1W3 JOHN RICH, Collector.

The proprietors of Granby in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of £3 - 6 - 7 on each right, granted by said proprietors for the alloting said town and other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Mr. JohnRich, in Guildhall, on the last Thursday of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds six shillings and seven pence due on each right, viz.

Elihu Hall,	Aaron Andrus,
John Hall 5th.	James Rice,
Elihu Hall, jun.	Joel Tyler,
Samuel Whittlesey,	Rice Tyler,
Chauncey Whitlesey,	James Smith,
Samuel S. Beadell,	Nathaniel Hart,
Nathan Chauncey,	Jonathan Barns, jun.
Charles Whittlesey,	Josiah Talmage,
Damaris Hall, jun.	Thomas Hart,
Thomas Darling,	Enos Atwater,
ElihuChauncey,	Samuel Hull,
Rev. Samuel Hall,	Aaron Hitchcock,
Sarah Hall,	Benjamin Andrus,
Abel Yale, jun.	Asaph Atwater,
Amos Morris,	Joseph Hitchcock,
E. Hemmingway,	Samuel Cook,
Timothy Andrus,	Stephen Atwater,
Amos Morris jun.	Thomas Atwater,
Titus Merriman,	Ephraim Hall,
Asa Barnes,	Abraham Atwater,
Calvin Eaton,	Enos Brownson,
Joseph Doolittle,	Nathan Galen,
Jonathan Barns,	Daniel Dutton,
Matthew Dunning,	James Doran,
Samuel King,	Uriah Seymour, five rights,
James Parcival,	
James Parcival, jun.	Joseph Lambane,
Eleazar Andrus,	Seth Lee 2 rights,
Seth Andrus,	Jonathan Heaton,
Samuel Andrus,	Joseph Ansell

BENONI CUTLER, Collector.

Guildhall, Dec. 17, 1787. 1W3

[illegible] and avaricious robbery and murder, which was perpetrated in the city of St. John's, Nova-Scotia, about three years since. A gentleman in that place who moved in the mercantile line, and had great custom from the army, found at length that it would not answer to sell any longer on credit, as his repeated losses would, he perceived, be finally his ruin. He therefore refused to credit, which gave great umbrage to the disbanded American loyalists, who raised and circulated a report that he had wished them all sunk in the ocean before they arrived there. This was calculated to enrage the soldiery, and too well succeeded for thereupon they attempted to rob him, but where foiled in the attempt. Some time thereafter, about fourteen of them formed a strong confederacy, and were determined at all hazards to carry the point: They accordingly assembled on a night appointed, and tendered to each other an oath of secrecy, and what appears truly desperate, they agreed, that if any of them should get wounded in the attack, he was to be put to death by the rest of the party in such a manner as they chose, in order the more effectually to prevent a discovery of the robbery. They then, after settling some shocking preliminaries, proceeded to the onset, and broke into the house. The man stood on his defence, and wounded one of the party, but being overpowered by numbers, he was most inhumanly murdered, together with his wife, two children and a servant. The poor man's brother, and one of his young daughters, made their escape unperceived by them. They rifled the house of every thing valuable which was easy to be carried away, among which there was cash to the amount of eight or nine hundred pounds; they then set fire to it and consumed the remaining contents, and the unfortunate victims of their fury. When they had retired to their place of rendezvous, they examined whether any one had been wounded by the discharge of the man's pistol, and found one had received a slight wound through the shoulder. He remonstrated to them on the cruelty of putting him to death, alledging that it was by no means dangerous, and he could manage it so that that should never be the means of a discovery being made: But they deafened their ears to his cries, and all his pleas could not avail; they carried him off bodily, and after cutting a hole in the ice they thrust him under, and then, dividing their booty they took different routs. This man has left a wife and children on the bank of the river St. John's, to bemoan his loss, and who, not until very lately were made acquainted with his hard fate. Notwithstanding every possible measure had been taken to discover the villains, all means proved abortive, until God in his wise providence, disposed one of the gang to visit, very lately the uncle of the child whose life whose life was preserved, on business; Scarce had the wretch seated himself but the child viewed him attentively, and recollecting his features, she instantly flew to her uncle, and said, this man, uncle killed my pappy; this she repeated, and caused the uncle to notice her: upon which he taxed the man with it, but he denied it though he was exceedingly confused, however he found means to detain him until a warrant could be had; with which he was apprehended on suspicion, and carried forthwith before Garret Clopper, who it seems is a magistrate in that place. He, by stratagem, extorted a full confession, on assuring him that his life should be preserved on his turning king's evidence. This he has done and unravelled the whole affair. He is safely lodged in goal. Special warrants have been issued to apprehend his accomplices, and it is to be hoped they may be secured and meet with their just deserts.

Whereas the General Assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the town of Milton, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, and one penny on each acre of land in the town of St. Albans, in the county aforesaid (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads & bridges in said town, which taxes are committed to me to collect. These are to notify the land owners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of Captain Thomas Butterfield, in Colchester, in the county aforesaid, on the first Monday of May next, as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless paid before in cutting roads and otherwise.

CALEB HENDERSON, Collector of Milton and St. Albans.

Colchester, December 21, 1787. o—2

Whereas the General Assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the towns of Burlington and Colchester, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont (public rights excepted) and one penny on each acre of land in the towns of Shelburne, Essex, Georgia, Swanton and Highgate (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said towns, which are respectively committed to me to collect. These are to notify the land-owners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, as the law directs (unless said tax be paid) at the dwelling house of Captain Thomas Butterfield, in said Colchester, on the first Monday of May next, as will pay said tax and costs, in cutting roads and otherwise.

CALEB HENDERSON, Collector for Burlington, Shelburn, Colchester, Essex, Georgia, Swanton, Highgate.

Colchester, Dec. 21. 1787. o—2

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October, 1786, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Bridport, in the county of Addison (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town.

All the proprietors of land in said township are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the first day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. at the house of the subscriber, in said Bridport, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost unless previously paid to

MARSHAL SMITH, Coll.

Bridport, January 1st, 1788. o—2

THE proprietors of Brunswick in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors holden on the 13th of December 1786, and 19th of Nov. 1787, a tax of three pounds on each original right in said township, was granted for the purpose of defraying the expence of laying out the first and second divisions, & other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, Coll.

Brunswick, Dec. 3, 1787.

To be S O L D,

and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

A L S O,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reesborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by

NOAH SMITH.

Nov 12. 1787.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

ISAAC GREEN,

HEREBY advertises the public and gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that he has just opened a Medicinal Store at the house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, innholder in Rutland, and has now for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the first quality,

together with various kinds of PATENT MEDICINES,

and other articles, which he will sell for cash or country produce, on the most reasonable terms.

Just PUBLISHED,

THE

UNIVERSAL CALENDAR,

AND THE

NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANACK,

For the Year of the Creation, according to sacred writ, 5750.

And of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

1788.

Being BISSEXTILE or Leap YEAR and the 12th Year of the Independence of VERMONT and the UNITED STATES.

Calculated for the Latitude of 43 deg. North, and the Longitude of the State of VERMONT.

By SAMUEL STEARNS,

Professor of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Physic.

CONTAINING,

Among other curious Matters is a surprizing, though well authenticated Account of

The MAJESTIC MERMAID,

A Sea Monster lately seen on the Coast of Barbary, by the people on board the American brigantine Columbia, Captain Hardy.

Together with an elegant engraving from an original draft made by an ingenius artist on board the brigantine.

The proprietors of the township of Pocock, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound three shillings on each right granted by said proprietors for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out the second division of lands in said township, and other demands against the propriety, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Sawyer in Leicester, in the county of Addison, on the 27th day of February next, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber living in Sunderland, in the county of Bennington.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with one pound three shillings on each right,

Samuel Averill,	James Fairlee,
Samuel Hungerford,	Samuel Franklin,
James Tripp,	James Brown,
Zebulon Seaman,	Nicholas Anthony,
Samuel Willis,	James Fairlee, jun.
Samuel Lyon,	Robert Fairlee,
Francis Nash,	Thomas Franklin, jun.
Joshua Burr,	Francis Field,
Joshua Hutchings,	William Field, jun.
Albert Baker,	Wynant Vanzant,
Uriah Field,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Hallock,	Joshua Parsall,
Joshua Sherwood,	John Burling,
William Crocker,	Richardson Cornwell
Robert Crocker,	Henry Heider,
John Cornell,	Edward Burling, jun.
Silas Mead,	Henry Bogart,
Daniel Crooper,	Daniel Parish,
Benjamin Clapp,	John Parish,
Elias Palmer,	Townsend Parish,
John Clapp,	John Franklin,
Elnathan Hall,	Edward Lawrence,
Seth Hall,	Caleb Hyat,
John Keese,	Joseph Newmarch, Esq;
John Cornwell,	
Richard Titus,	John Nevin, Esq:
Samuel Willets,	William Temple, Esq;
Theophilus Anthony	
John Lawrence,	Capt. George Frost,
Joseph Underhill,	James Parsons,

JONATHAN HOIT, Coll.

Sunderland, Dec. 25, 1787. o—2

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at said Randolph, on the 2d day of September, 1784, a tax of twelve shillings was granted on each right of land in said township, for the purpose of defraying expences which had already accrued to the propriety; and at a legal meeting holden on the 22d day of May, 1787, a tax of six shillings was granted on each right of land in said Randolph, to defrey the expence of running town lines, & both of said taxes are committed to me the subscriber to collect, the proprietors are therefore requested to pay the same immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ASA EDGERTON, Coll.

Randolph, December 12, 1787. 1W3

The proprietors of Turnersburgh in the county of Orange and State of Vermont are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Amos Robinson in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, by adjournment, on the second Tuesday of February, 1785, voted to raise a tax of two dollars on each original right in said township; also, at another legal meeting at said Robinson's by adjournment on the 14th of February 1787, voted to raise a tax of one dollar on each original right in addition to the two dollars for the purpose of building a saw mill and grist mill in said Turnersburgh; also, voted to raise a tax of nine shillings on each original right to pay for cutting out a county road through said town, as ordered by the State; and whereas the one half of the three dollar tax for building mills, and the tax nine shillings for the county road, are committed to me to collect; the proprietors of said Turnersburgh are therefore requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale according to law.

JAMES JONES, Collector.

Lebanon, December 16, 1787. 1W3

WRITING PAPER,

Of an excellent quality,

To be sold cheap, at the Paper-Mill in Bennington,

For Cash, or Cotton and Linen RAGS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 35 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 243.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

From the Pennsylvania Packet.

The NEW ROOF.

THE roof of a certain mansion house was observed to be in a very bad condition, and insufficient for the purpose of protection from the inclemencies of the weather. This was matter of surprise and speculation, as it was well known the roof was not more than 12 years old, and therefore its defects could not be ascribed to a natural decay by time. Altho' there were many different opinions as to the cause of this deficiency, yet all agreed that the family could not sleep in comfort or safety under it. It was at last determined to appoint some skilful architects to survey and examine the defective roof, to make report of its condition, and to point out such alterations and repairs as might be found necessary. These skilful architects accordingly went into a thorough examination of the faulty roof, and found

1st. That the whole frame was too weak. 2d. That there were indeed 13 rafters, but that these rafters were not connected by any braces or ties, so as to form a union of strength.

3d. That some of these rafters are thick and heavy, and others very slight; and as the whole had been put together whilst the timber was yet green, some had warped outwards, and of course sustained an undue weight, whilst others warping inwards, had shrunk from bearing any weight at all.

4th. That the lathing and shingling had not been secured with iron rails, but only wooden pegs, which, shrinking and swelling by successions of wet and dry weather, had left the shingles so loose, that many of them had been blown away by the winds, and that before long the whole would probably, in like manner, be blown away.

5th. That the cornice was so ill proportioned, and so badly put up, as to be neither of use nor ornament. And

6th. That the roof was so flat as to admit the most idle servants in the family, their playmates and acquaintance to trample on and abuse it.

Having made these observations, these judicious architects gave it as their opinion, that it would be altogether vain and fruitless to attempt any alterations or amendments in a roof so defective at all points, and therefore proposed to have it entirely removed, and that a new roof of a better construction should be erected over the mansion house. And they also prepared and offered a drawing or plan of a new roof, such as they thought most excellent for security, duration and ornament. In forming this plan they consulted the most celebrated authors in ancient and modern architecture, and brought into their plan the most approved parts, according to their judgments, selected from the models before them; and finally endeavoured to proportion the whole to the size of the building, and strength of the walls.

This proposal of a new roof, it may well be supposed, became the principal subject of conversation in the family, and the opinions upon it were various, according to the judgment, interest or ignorance of the disputants.

On a certain day the servants of the family had assembled in the great hall to discuss this important point. Amongst these was James* the architect, who had been one of the surveyors of the old roof, and had a principal hand in forming the plan of the new one. A great number of the tenants had also gathered out of doors and crouded the windows and avenues to the hall, which were left open, that they might hear the arguments for and against the new roof.

Now there was an old woman, known by the name of Margery† who had got a comfortable apartment in the mansionhouse. This woman was of an intriguing spirit, of a restless and inveterate temper, fond of tattle, and a great mischief maker. In this situation, and with these talents, she unavoidably acquired an influence in the family, by the exercise of which, according to her natural propensity, she had long kept the house in confusion, and sown discord and discontent amongst the servants. Margery, was, for many reasons, an irreconcileable enemy to the new roof, and to the architects who planned it; amongst these, two reasons were very obvious--1st. The mantle piece, on which her cups and platters were placed, was made of a portion of the great cornice, and she boiled her pot with the shingles that blew off from the defective roof: And 2dly. It so happened, that in the construction of the new roof, her apartment, would be considerably lessened. No sooner, therefore, did she hear of the plan proposed by the architects, but she put on her old red cloak, and was day and night trudging amongst the tenants and servants, and crying out against the new roof and the framers of it. Amongst these, she had selected William, Jack and Robert §, three of the tenants, and instigated them to oppose the plan in agitation---she caused them to be sent to the great hall on the day of debate, and furnished them with innumerable alarms and fears, cunning arguments, and specious objections.

Now the principal arguments and objections, with which Margery had instructed William, Jack, and Robert, were:

1st. That the architects had not exhibited a bill of scantling* for the new roof, as they ought to have done; and, therefore, the carpenters, under pretence of providing timber for it might lay waste whole forests, to the ruin of the farm.

2d. That no provision was made in the plan, for a trap door for the servants to pass through with water, if the chimney should take fire; and that, in case of such an accident, it might hereafter be deemed penal to break a hole in the roof, for access, to save the whole building from destruction.†

3d. That this roof was to be guarded by battlements,§ which, in stormy seasons would prove dangerous to the family, as the bricks might be blown down, and fall on their heads.

4th. It was observed, that the old roof was ornamented with twelve pedestals ranged along the ridge, which were objects of universal admiration;¶ whereas, according to the new plan, these pedestals were only to be placed along the eves of the roof, over the walls; and, that a cupola was to supply their place, on the ridge or summit of the new roof.

As to the cupola itself, some of the objectors said it was too heavy, and would become a dangerous burden to the building, whilst others alledged, that it was too light, and would certainly be blown away by the wind.

5th. It was insisted, that the thirteen rafters would be lost in the compounded and united strength of the whole; and so the roof might be considered as one solid mass of timber, and not as composed of distinct rafters, like the old roof.

6th. That according to the proposed plan, the several parts of the roof were so framed, as to mutually strengthen and support each other, and therefore, there was great reason to fear that the whole might stand independent of the walls; and, that in time, the walls might crumble away and the roof remain suspended in the air, threatening destruction to all that should come under it.

To these objections, James the architect, in substance, replied.

1st. As to the want of a bill of scantling, he observed, that if the lumber for this roof was to be purchased from a stranger, it would have been quite necessary to have such a bill, lest the stranger should charge in account, more than he was entitled to; but, as the timber was to be cut from our own lands, a bill of scantling was both useless and improper; of no use, because the wood always was, and always would be the property of the family, whether growing in the forest, or fabricated into a roof for the mansion house---and improper because the carpenters would be bound by the bill of scantling, which, if it should not be perfectly accurate, a circumstance hardly to be expected, either the roof would be defective for want of sufficient materials, or the carpenters must cut from the forest without authority, which is penal by the laws of the house.

To the second objection, he said, that a trap door was not properly a part in the frame of a roof; but there could be no doubt, but that the carpenters would take care to have such a door through the shingling, for the family to carry water through, dirty or clean, to extinguish fire, either in the chimney or on the roof; and, that this was the only proper way of making such a door.

3d. As to the battlements, he insisted that they were absolutely necessary for the protection of the whole house.---1st, In case of an attack by robbers, the family would defend themselves behind these battlements, and annoy and disperse the enemy.--- 2dly. If any of the adjoining buildings should take fire, the battlements would screen the roof from the destructive flames; and 3dly, They would retain the rafters in their respective places in case any of them should from rottenness or warping be in danger of falling from the general union, and injuring other parts of the roof; observing that the battlements should always be ready for those purposes, as there would be neither time nor opportunity for building them after an attack was actually made, or a conflagration begun. As to the bricks being blown down, he said the whole was in the power of the family to repair or remove any loose or dangerous parts, and

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* *James Wilson, Esq.*

† *Supposed to be Judge B---n.*

§ William Findley, John Smaley, and Robert Whitehill, Esquires.

* Bill of Rights.

† No provision being made to secure the Liberty of the Press.

§ The standing army.

¶ Jarjes.

there could be no doubt but that their vigilance would at all times be sufficient to prevent accidents of this kind.

4th With respect to the twelve pedestals he acknowledged their use and elegance; but observed that these, like all other things, were only so in their proper places and under circumstances suited to their nature and design, and insisted that the ridge of a roof was not the place for pedestals, which should rest on the solid wall, being made of the same materials, and ought in propriety to be considered as so many projections or continuations of the wall itself, and not as component parts of the wooden roof. As to the cupola, he said that all agreed there should be one of some kind or other, as well for a proper finish to the building, as for the purpose of indicating the winds and containing a bell to sound an alarm in cases of necessity. The objections to the present cupola, he said, were too contradictory to merit a reply.

To the 5th objection he answered, That the intention really was to make a firm and substantial roof by uniting the strength of the thirteen rafters; and that this was so far from annihilating the several rafters and rendering them of no use individually, that it was manifest from a bare inspection of the plan, that the strength of each contributed to the strength of the whole, and that the existence of each and all were essentially necessary to the existence of the whole fabric as a roof.

Lastly, He said, that the roof was indeed so framed that the parts should mutually support and check each other, but it was most absurd and contrary to the known laws of nature, to infer from thence that the whole frame should stand self supported in air; for however its component parts might be combined with respect to each other, the whole must necessarily rest upon and be supported by the walls. That the walls might indeed stand for a few years in a ruinous and uninhabitable condition without any roof, but the roof could not for a moment stand without the support of the walls; and finally, that of all dangers and apprehensions, this of the roof's remaining when the walls are gone was the most absurd and impossible.

It was mentioned before, that, whilst this debate was carrying on in the great hall, the windows and doors were crowded with attendants. Amongst these was a half crazy fellow, who was suffered to go at large because he was a harmless lunatic. Margery, however, thought he might be a serviceable engine in promoting opposition to the new roof. As people of deranged understandings are easily irritated, she exasperated this poor fellow against the architects, and filled him with the most terrible apprehensions from the new roof; making him believe that the architects had provided a dark hole in the garret, where he was to be chained for life. Having by these suggestions filled him with rage and terror, she let him loose among the crowd where he roard and bawl'd to the annoyance of all byestanders. This circumstance would not have been mentioned but for the opportunity of exhibiting the stile and manner in which a deranged and irritated mind will express itself---one of his rhapsodies shall conclude this narrative.---

"The new roof! the new roof! Oh! the new roof! shall demagogues, despising every sense of order and decency frame a new roof? If such bare-faced presumption, arrogance and tyrannical proceedings will not rouse you, the goad and the whip ---the goad and and the whip should do it; but you are careless and secure sinners, whom neither admonitions, entreaties nor threatnings can reclaim. Sinners consigned to unutterable and endless woe: Where is that pusillanimous wretch who can submit to such contumely. Oh the *ultima ratio regum*: (He got these three latin words from Margery) ah! the *ultima ratio regum*, and the days of Nero! ah! the days of Caligula! ah! the British tyrant and his infernal junto. Glorious revolution: awful crisis: self-important Nabobs---diabolical plots and secret machinations: oh the architects! the architects: they have seized the government, secured power, brow beat with insolence, and assume majesty: Oh the architects! they will treat you as conquered slaves! they will make you pass under the yoke, and leave their gluttony and riot to attend the pleasing sport. Oh that the glory of the Lord may be made perfect; that he would shew strength with his arm and scatter the proud in the imagination of their hearts; blow the trumpet: sound an alarm: I will cry day and night, attend to my words ye women labouring with child; ye sick persons and young children; behold, behold, the lurking places, the despots, the infernal designs; lust of dominion and conspiracies: From battle and murder and from sudden death good Lord deliver us.

Figure to yourselves my good fellows a man with a cow and horse----oh the battlements, the battlements, they will fall upon his cow, they will fall upon his horse; and wound them, and bruise them and kill them, and the poor man will perish with hunger. Do I exaggetate? No, truly---Europe, and Asia and Indostan deny it if you can. Oh God! what a monster is man! A being possessed of knowledge, reason, judgment, and an immortal soul. What a monster is man! But the architects are said to be men of skill: then the more their shame. Curse on the villains! We beseech thee to hear us: Lord have mercy upon us: Oh! Ah! Ah! Oh!

MISCELLANY.

SOLILOQUY.

On HUMAN LIFE.

WHAT are life's miseries, or what its joys! ---- We increase the former by our impatience; and by raising our expectations too high, disappoint ourselves in the latter. Experience has taught me these truths, said I, and the more I see of the world the more I am convinced, that man has created more wretchedness, diseases, and dissatisfactions for himself, than the bountiful founder of the world designed him to encounter. What a number of distempers have luxury, vice, and pleasure brought upon the descendants of Adam? How many are daily toiling and suffering a thousand hardships, in order to encrease their substance? The good of their children is their excuse. The love of wealth alone, actuates others to put in practice a thousand arts of deceit and chicanery, in order to obtain the prize in view. But why should we suppose that riches will give happiness to our children, when it has so often been seen to have a contrary effect upon ourselves! Or of what value is gold to him who has more than enough to supply his wants, yet lets it remain untouch'd within his coffers? We envy those we think happier than ourselves, and by so doing encrease our discontents: and, but why should I dwell longer on the weakness, madness, and folly of others, when I myself am a compound of the same materials! What is all my boasted philosophy, when I am led by others to follow their example, & trifle away moments which are too precious to be foolishly squandered?

HISTORICAL.

ABDOLONYMUS *raised to the government of* SIDON.

THE city of Sidon having surrendered to Alexander, he ordered Hephestion to bestow the crown on him whom the Sidonians should think most worthy of that honor.

Hephestion being at that time resident with two young men of distinction, offered them the kingdom; but they refused it, telling him that it was contrary to the laws of their country, to admit any one to that honor who was not of the royal family. He then, having expressed his admiration of their disinterested spirit desired them to name one of the royal race, who might remember that he received the crown thro' their hands. Overlooking many who would have been ambitious of this honor, they made choice of Abdolonymus, whose singular merit had rendered him conspicuous in the vale of obscurity. Though remotely related to the royal family, a series of misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of cultivating a garden, for a small stipend, in the suburbs of the city.

While Abdolonymus was busily employed in weeding his garden, the two friends of Hephestion bearing in their hands the ensigns of royalty, approached him, and saluted him king, informing him that Alexander had appointed him to that office; and required him immediately to change his rustic garb, and utensils of husbandry, for the regal robe and sceptre. At the same time they urged, when he should be seated on a throne and have a nation in his power, not to forget the humble condition from which he had been raised.

All this, at the first, appeared to Abdolonymus as an illusion of the fancy, or an insult offered to his poverty. He requested them not to trouble him farther with their impertinent jests, and to find some other way of amusing themselves, which might leave him in the peaceable enjoyment of his obscure habitation. At length, however, they convinced him that they were serious in their proposal, and prevailed on him to accept the regal office, & accompany them to the palace.

No sooner was he in possession of the government, than pride and envy created him enemies, who whispered their murmurs in every place, till at last they reached the ear of Alexander; who, commanding the new-elected prince to be sent for, required of him with what temper of mind he had borne his poverty.

"Would to Heaven," replied Abdolonymus, "that I may be able to bear my crown with equal moderation: for when I possessed little, I wanted nothing; these hands supplied me with whatever I desired." From this answer, Alexander formed so high an idea of his wisdom, that he confirmed the choice which had been made, and annexed a neighbouring province to the government of Sidon.

Quintus Curtius.

Tradition of the TURKS.

IN the present dearth of news it may perhaps be entertaining to many of our readers to be informed of the origin of the interdiction of wine among the Turks.

The Alcoran informs us, that Arotus and Marotus, two angels sent from Heaven, to teach men not to kill one another, nor to drink wine, were invited while on earth, by a most beautiful woman to a splendid supper, who pressing the angels to drink, they were at last persuaded, until one glass following another they became quite inebriated, and having lost their divine thoughts in the spirit of the liquor, solicited the lady to permit them to stay with her. She told them that she would grant their request, on condition of their teaching her such words, as, when repeated, they, or she who uttered them, should be instantly taken up into heaven. The angels taught her the words and demanded the reward, which she evaded, by repeating the words taught her; in consequence of which she was instantly taken up into heaven, where she told God Almighty the whole story. A bed of divine justice was instantly held on the two delinquents, who were severely punished; and the lady, that she might shine forth an example of brightness to the world, was instantly transformed into the morningstar.

This is the actual fact as stated in the Alcoran, and in which the sober Turks most implicitly believes.

The following are some of the modes of punishment inflicted by the present Dey of Algiers.

ALL those who are convicted of treason are impaled---that is, a sharp spit run up their bodies, on which they are left to writhe in torment till they die---some are bound hand and foot, and cast from a high wall or tower, upon an iron hook, whereon they are sometimes staked by the belly, or other parts of the body, where they sometimes languish many days till death puts an end to their tortures. Many are tied with a rope about their middle, and with four sharp spikes, fastened to a-cross against the city wall, they are torn alive piecemeal, others are brayed to pieces in a mortar.

They have another mode of punishment, which exceeds every idea of Indian barbarity. Two hooks are fixed to a gallows, the one fastened to a short, the other to a long chain. The malefactor is forced up the ladder with the executioner, who thrusting the hook through his left hand, hangs him by it one the shortest chain; then with the longest he fastens him by the sole of his right foot, where he hangs some days in the most insufferable torment till he dies.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, December 17.

On the 2d instant arrived at Charleston, S. C. from Bath in North Carolina, the sloop Betsey, William Rogers, master, loaded with shingles, and staves. A few days after his arrival, the captain put her into the hands of Mr. Thomas Cochran, telling him to dispose of the cargo; that he was unwell and could not attend to it. As the captain never come near the sloop again, Mr. Cochran became suspicious that all was not right: he was also informed by a person who had been in a lodging house on Scott's wharf, that he had seen a man there who had called himself Rogers, who appeared to be very uneasy in his mind, and informed him, that on his passage from North-Carolina, the owner of the sloop in which he came, had been thrown over and drowned by the hands, but that he had no hand in the murder. In consequence of which information, John Masters and William Pendergrass were this day taken and the following is the voluntary confession of William Pendergrass; That on or about the 31st of last month, early in the morning they made Charleston Bar, when on observing a pilot boat, the Captain ordered him the said William Pendergrass, who was then at the helm, to bear away from her and keep the vessel for Bull's Island, which he accordingly did. When they got into the bay and came to an anchor, the said Rogers came to him and proposed his joining, togther with John Masters, in murdering the owner, Mr. Abraham Nathan, who was likewise on board the said sloop, and having in his possession a quantity of French crowns and dollars. That he the said William Pendergrass was obliged to make some appearance of a compliance, in order to prevent himself sharing the same fate, if he should absolutely refuse. That early on the next day, being still at anchor, he saw Rogers come up to the said Mr. Nathan, and strike him with great violence on the temple, and repeated the blow several times, till he appeared to be expiring. That they dragged him to the gangway, when Pencergrass observing him to be in great agony, tied a piece of a large iron pot to his wrist in order that he might sink, the said John Masters went down into the cabin, broke open his trunk, took out the money, and gave the said Pendergrass 166 dollars by way of hush money. They then desired that he should give out, when he got on shore, that the said Mr. Nathan had been washed overboard.

Some of Mr. Nathan's wearing apparel, and about 20l. in cash, was found in the possession of said Master's and Pendergrass.

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Honduras, dated September 29, 1787.

"A severe and violent hurricane came on here, the 2d of this month, in the morning, at seven o'clock. It continued with unceasing fury, till near one, a space of about six hours, accompanied with an inundation from the sea. This gale carried with it more perfect destruction, than ever I heard of, in any similar calamity, levelled every dwelling with the ground, destroyed all kinds of goods and property, and seven lives on the shore. Twenty-five or twenty-six sails of vessels, 143 lives were lost: seven ships not recoverable. One brig, and most of the small craft may be raised and saved. The limits of a letter will not allow me to give you an account at large, of this dreadful scene.

State of New-York.

LANSINGBURGH, *Jan.* 22.

Last Wednesday evening between the hours of 10 and 11, the dwelling house of Mr. John House, about four miles south of this town, accidentally took fire: The family were all in bed, and unfortunately did not awake until the fire was too far advanced to be extinguished; its roaring however, awakened a person who alarmed the family: Mr. House, in endeavouring to get his family safe out, was overpowered with the fire at the door so that he was forced to let his child fall & fell himself across the under door, and there would have perished had not a person without drew him from the flames. The child, about nine years old, was burnt to death; Mr. House was so severely burnt that his recovery is doubtful. All their goods of every kind, grain and other provisions, were entirely consumed, even to the shoes of their feet.---- Ye benevolent hearts, who have been blessed with plenty by your bountiful Creator, look upon the distress of this poor family: these my friends, are objects of pity: Let compassion warm your bosoms; have mercy on your suffering fellow mortals: of your plenty send food to the hungry and clothes to the naked; for such purposes your Heavenly Father hath blessed you with plenty. To the humanity of Mr. JOHN VANBUREN, of Greenwich, they are indebted for present sustenance, and many other things.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Jan. 28.

A letter from Harrison county Virginia, to a gentleman in Richmond, of Dec. 4th, says, "Yesterday evening, a little after sun-set, a party of Indians came to the house of Mr. West, in this county, and killed the old man and Edmond West's wife; they scalped and tomahawked Thomas West in such an inhuman manner, that it is not expected he will live till to-morrow. They scalped a little girl of John Hasker's, and speared her in the left side, but it is thought she will recover, and took Jesse Hugh's eldest daughter prisoner. All this I can affirm, as I saw the unhappy victims immediately after the massacre."

Thursday the 24th instant, was married at Clarendon, by the Hon. Elihu Smith, Esq, JOHN A. GRAHAM, *Esq; Attorney at Law, resident of Rutland, formerly of Woodbury in the State of Connecticut, to the amiable Miss Rachel F. Hodges, daughter of Doctor Silas Hodges of Clarenden, a lady, who without compliment may be said to possess every graceful accomplishment and requisite qualification for rendering the Hymenial chain soft, easy and agreeable.*

Mighty Pan! with tender care
View this swain and virgin fair;
May they ever thus impart
Just return of heart for heart!
May num'rous pledges of their bliss
Climb their knees to share the kiss!
May their steady blooming youth,
While they tread the paths of truth
Virtues catch from either side
From the bridegroom and the bride.

Acknowledgement to Correspondents.

Messrs. *Genius and Co's.* advertisement---was not *properly* recommended.

The recantation of the author of the First chapter of *Jonathan*, omitted; the Printers deeming it expedient to be as silent as possible on that theme.

HASTINGS, BAKER, & WOLCOTT,
Have for SALE, at their stores in
CLARENDEN & CASTLETON,
A General Assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Of superior quality.
Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

They have also on hand a number of paints.

January 25, 1788.

These are to notify the proprietors of the township of Addison, that their meeting stands adjourned to the third Monday in March next, at one o'Clock, P. M. at the house of Benjamin Paine, in Addison, at which meeting it is proposed.

First, To see if they will lay out a third division of lots. 2d. To see if they can agree with the owner of the Governor's lot to lay it out on the east side of Ward's Creek. 3d. To see if they will vote to pitch lots in the third division for the benefit of building mills, &c.

JOHN STRONG, Pro. Cl.
Addison, January 7, 1788. 3Ws

New in the custody of
SAMUEL HULL,
Of WALLINGFORD
In the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, one pair of dark red cattle, six years old; one light red heifer, with a white face, three years old.

The owner may have his cattle by proving his property and paying charges.

January 25, 1788.

State of Vermont, Orange, ss. THE Committee appointed by the legislature, for laying out and making county roads in the county of Orange, have completed a road agreeable to the act directing the same, through the north division of the township of Ryegate, the cost of which amounts to eighteen shillings on each hundred acres of said division.

This is therefore to give notice to the proprietors and land holders of said north division of Ryegate, that if said tax is not paid to me the subscriber, by the first day of March next, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Sheriff.
Newbury, Jan. 3, 1788. 9Ws

The proprietors of Cavendish, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. They are therefore requested to meet, at the dwelling house of Capt. John Coffin, in said Cavendish, on Thursday the 13th of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3. To chuse a committee to settle with the former proprietors clerk, and make demand of the proprietors records, and deliver the same to the clerk which shall then be chosen; with full power to see that the surveys of land in said town be properly recorded. 4. That whereas the surveys made in consequence of the unjust grant by New-York, and the settlements made in consequence of those surveys: so that it has become necessary to set aside the division first made while under New-Hampshire; therefore, to see if the proprietors will set aside said division. 5. To choose a committee and a disinterested surveyor, to examine and adjust the present surveys of land in said township, according as each claimant shall demonstrate and prove his title or power. 6. To see if the proprietors will direct said committee to ascertain the lines of said township according to charter. 7. To see if the proprietors will adopt such measures as may be thought necessary to enable said committee to transact the business of their appointment, and raise money for that purpose. 8. To transact any other business which may be thought necessary for the benefit of the propriety.

SALMON DUTTON, Just. Peace.
Cavendish, Jan. 14, 1788. 3Ws

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Groton, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. This is therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Col. Thomas Johnson of Newbury on the first Tuesday of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator, clerk and treasurer for said propriety. 2d. To draw the first division lots. 3d. To see if the proprietors will allow the settlers in said township the lots they live on, instead of their first draught. 4th, To see if they will lay out the remainder of said township in one or more divisions, 5th, To see what they will do respecting laying out and making roads in said township. 6th, To see if they will grant a tax or taxes to defray the expence of laying out said township, making roads and other necessary charges. 7th, To choose assessors & collectors to assess and collect said taxes. 8th, To see if they will allow any land to be pitched, for encouraging the building of a grist and saw mill in said township. 9th, To do any other business that shall be thought necessary to promote the settlement of said township.

JACOB KENT, Just. Peace.
Newbury, January 8, 1788. 3Ws

Whereas the legislature at their session at Bennington, in March 1787, did grant a tax of one penny half penny per acre, on all the lands in Reading, county of Windsor and State of Vermont, Public rights excepted, to pay for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town; the same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, these are to notify the proprietors and land owners in said town, to pay said tax to me by Tuesday the 14th day of March next, or so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling house in Reading, county and State aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day as will pay said tax and cost. ABIJAH STONE, Collector.

Reading, December 25, 1787. 1W3

The proprietors of a gore of land lying in south-west corner of Whitingham, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden by adjournment at the house of Mr. Thomas Blodget, in said Whitingham, on the 12th day of Nov. last, voted, To raise a tax of one pound ten shillings on each right, for defreying the cost of laying out said gore, and making division, &c. The proprietors are requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, living in said Whitingham, or their lands will be sold as the law directs.

SAMUEL DAY, Coll.

Whitingham, January 5, 1788.

DANIEL MARSH,

Post Rider from Clarendon to Onion River.

Hereby informs the public,

THAT he has established himself as a post rider on said rout, to ride once a fortnight, and would gladly supply any gentleman who may chuse to encourage the undertaking, with

The VERMONT GAZETTE,

or perform any other business for them on that rout, on the most reasonable terms.

The price of the papers as far north as Brandon, will be four bushels of wheat per year; one bushel of which to be lodged at the time of subscribing, or as soon after as possible, with the gentlemen hereafter mentioned viz.

In Clarendon, with Ezra Crary, or at my house; *Rutland*, Maj. William Barr, or Ephraim Cheny. *Pittsford*, Mr. Hopkins Mills. *Brandon*, Solomon Soper, Moses Gilbert. *Leicester*, Thomas Sayer, Ebenezer Woodward, Nehemiah Sabin. *Salisbury*, John Chipman Esq; Bezalael Richardson. *Cornwall*, Stilman Foot; *New Haven*, William Brush, Ebenezer Wright, *Monkton*, Capt. Hiel Barnum. *Hinesburgh*, Isaac Lawrence. *Jericho*, Deacon Rude. *Burlington*, Stephen Lawrence. *Shelburn*, Jared Post; *Charlotte*, Abial Abott; *Addison*, General John Strong; *Bridport*, John Noble Bennett; *Shoreham*, Amos Callendar; *Orwell*, Ebenezer Wilson, Esq; David Leonard; and at *Whiting*, Joseph Nedham.

All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully executed and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

DANIEL MARSH.

ELEAZAR RUSSELL,

Post Rider from Bennington to Clarendon, &c.

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his kind customers for their punctual attention to their agreements. He flatters himself that the few who have not yet paid for the last year, and those who have not advanced the proportion of pay for the present year, as recently agreed on, viz. one bushel of wheat for each signer; will immediately leave their grain at the places appointed to receive it, which will greatly facilitate the business, and establish on a permanent basis the credit of the public's very humble servant to command.

The proprietors of Hydes-Park, County of Chittenden and State of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Colonel James Brookins in Poultney, on the 25th of October, 1787, a tax of thirty two shillings and nine pence half-penny, was granted by said proprietors on each original right in said township, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expence of allotting the first and second divisions in said township, and other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, jun. Coll.

Pawlet, December 24, 1787.

The proprietors of the township of Hardwick, in the county of Orange, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held in Bennington, in November last, a tax was granted of one pound four shillings and eight pence on each proprietors right, for lotting out said township into three divisions, and other incidental charges, the proprietors are requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber in Bennington, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Coll.

Bennington, Jan. 11, 1788. 2B4

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wilmington, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the said township to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Chipman Swift, of said Wilmington, in the county of Windham, on the first Wednesday of March A. D. 1788, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. first to choose a moderator to govern said meeting Secondly, To see what sum or sums of money the proprietors will raise to defray the expences of said propriety. Thirdly, To transact any legal business that shall be found necessary for the benefit of said proprietors, when met.

JESSE COOK, Justice of Peace.

Wilmington, Jan 7, 1788. 2B4

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Jehiel Webb, Esq; in Rockingham, the 26th day of December, 1787. Voted, by said proprietors, a tax of four pounds nine shillings and two pence on each original proprietor's right of land in said township, to defray the charges of laying and clearing roads through Concord, twenty four feet wide, together with other necessary charges. Done by order of a committee, appointed by the General Assembly, the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOLTEN, Coll.

Rockingham, Dec. 28 1787. 2B4

MAYER & TOWNER,

Earnestly request all those

Whose term of Credit is expired,

According to Contract,

For Medicine, &c. received at their Store in Bennington,

To make immediate Payment,

At said Store.

Bennington, Jan. 21, 1788.

The proprietors of Shaftsbury in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of procuring proprietors books and recording each division, and the cost of the committee, and other incidental charges, heretofore published as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Jacob Galusha, in Shaftsbury aforesaid, on the 28th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and legal cost unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as followeth, with the sum of eight shillings due on each right, viz.

Samuel Wentworth,	Aaron Jones,
William Claggett Esq;	Aaron Loomis,
Byfield Lloyd, Esq;	Samuel Dewey,
Jonah Jones,	Joseph Pixley
Elias Jones,	John Nelson,
Daniel Jones,	Nathaniel Fellows,
Israel Jones,	Joseph Noble,
Josiah Allen,	Increase Ledbetter,
Nathaniel Allen,	Jonathan Pixley,
Nathan Jones,	Henry Burgot,
Samuel Woodward,	John Taylor,
Elisha Jones, Esq;	Joseph Allen,
Isaac Allen,	William Pendall,
Abraham Jones,	Phinehas Nash,
Elisha Fullham,	Benjamin Willard,
Samuel Jones,	John Wallow.
Aaron Sheldon;	

BLISS WILLOUGHBY, Coll.

Shaftsbury, January 1, 1788. 2B4

The proprietors of Guild-hall in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds lawful money on each right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out the second and third division lots, and paying other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Guildhall, on the last Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds due on each right,

Elihu Hall,	Timothy Barker,
Edmond Hall,	Oliver Dudley,
Daniel Thomas,	Medad Dudley,
John Benham,	Abraham Kimberley
John Benham, jun.	Nathaniel Chauncey
Benjamin Thomas,	Charles Whittlesey,
Gemaliel Benham,	Damaris Hall, jun.
John Hall 5th.	Peter Russel,
Adonijah Thomas,	Richard Wibird,
Ebenezer Blakesley,	Daniel Warner,
Elihu Hall, jun.	Comfort Sage,
Ashbel Stiles,	Thomas Darling,
Enos Todd,	Thomas Dodd,
Samuel Mix,	Elihu Chauncey,
Joils Dayton,	Philip Mortimer,
Gershom Todd,	John M'Cleve,
Joshua Ray,	Samuel Mansfield,
Samuel Whittlesey,	Thomas Rice,
Chauncey Whittlesey	Charles Cook,
Daniel Mackey,	Jonathan Blanchard,
Samuel Sharp Beadle,	Samuel Hall,
Walter Manson,	Theophilus Doolittle
Thomas Ray,	Richard Alsop,
Joel Tharp,	Thomas Hart,
Hester Mackey,	William Gould,
Simeon Tuttle,	Andrew Andrews,
Ithamar Tuttle,	John Moss,
Aaron Tuttle,	Sarah Hall,
Titus Tuttle,	Jonathan Barker,
James Pain,	Elisha Whittlesey,
David Tharp,	
John Blakesley,	

1W3 JOHN RICH, Collector.

The proprietors of Granby in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of £3 - 6 - 7 on each right, granted by said proprietors for the alloting said town and other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Mr. John Rich, in Guildhall, on the last Thursday of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds six shillings and seven pence due on each right, viz.

Elihu Hall,	Aaron Andrus,
John Hall 5th.	James Rice,
Elihu Hall, jun.	Joel Tyler,
Samuel Whittlesey,	Rice Tyler,
Chauncey Whitlesey,	James Smith,
Samuel S. Beadell,	Natheniel Hart,
Nathan Chauncey,	Jonathan Barns, jun.
Charles Whittlesey,	Josiah Talmage,
Damaris Hall, jun.	Thomas Hart,
Thomas Darling,	Enos Atwater,
Elihu Chauncey,	Samuel Hull,
Rev. Samuel Hall,	Aaron Hitchcock,
Sarah Hall,	Benjamin Andrus,
Abel Yale, jun.	Asaph Atwater,
Amos Morris,	Joseph Hitchcock,
E. Hemmingway,	Samuel Cook,
Timothy Andrus,	Stephen Atwater,
Amos Morris jun.	Thomas Andrus,
Titus Merriman,	Ephraim Hall,
Asa Barnes	Abraham Atwater,
Calvin Eaton,	Enos Brownson,
Joseph Doolittle,	Nathan Galen,
Jonathan Barns,	Daniel Dutton,
Matthew Dunning,	James Doran,
Samuel King,	Uriah Seymour, five rights,
James Parcival,	
James Parcival, jun.	Joseph Lambane,
Eleazar Andrus,	Seth Lee 2 rights.
Seth Andrus,	Jonathan Heaton,
Samuel Andrus,	Joseph Ansell

BENONI CUTLER, Collector.

Guildhall, Dec. 17, 1787. 2W8

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at said Randolph, on the 2d day of September, 1784, a tax of twelve shillings was granted on each right of land in said township, for the purpose of defreying expences which had already accrued to the propriety; and at a legal meeting holden on the 22d day of May, 1787, a tax of six shillings was granted on each right of land in said Randolph, to defray the expence of running town lines; & both of said taxes are committed to me the subscriber to collect, the proprietors are therefore requested to pay the same immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ASA EDGERTON, Coll.

Randolph, December 12, 1787. 1W3

The proprietors of Turnersburgh in the county of Orange and State of Vermont are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Amos Robinson in Hartford, in the county of Windsor, by adjournment, on the second Tuesday of February, 1785, voted to raise a tax of two dollars on each original right in said townships; also, at another legal meeting at said Robinson's by adjournment on the 14th of February 1787, voted to raise a tax of one dollar on each original right in addition to the two dollars for the purpose of building a saw mill and grist mill in said Turnersburgh; also, voted to raise a tax of nine shillings on each original right to pay for cutting out a county road through said town, as ordered by the State; and whereas the one half of the three dollar tax for building mills, and the tax nine shillings for the county road, are committed to me to collect; the proprietors of said Turnersburgh are therefore requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale according to law.

JAMES JONES, Collector.

Lebanon, December 16, 1787. 1W3

To be S O L D,

and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE; BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

A L S O,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wefford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by NOAH SMITH.

Nov 12, 1787.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

ISAAC GREEN,

HEREBY advertises the public and gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that he has just opened a Medicinal Store at the house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, innholder in Rutland, and has now for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the first quality,

together with various kinds of PATENT MEDICINES,

and other articles, which he will sell for cash or country produce, on the most reasonable terms.